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THE TEMPERANCE PLEDGE.

BY T. S. ARTHUR.

'I want a quarter of a dollar, Jane.'

This was addressed by a miserable creature, bloated and disfigured by intemperance, to a woman whose thin pale face, and heart-broken look, told but too plainly that she was the drunkard's wife.

'Not a quarter of a dollar, John? Surely you will not waste a quarter of a dollar of my hard earnings, when you know that I can scarcely get food and decent clothes for the children?'

As the wife said this, she looked up into her husband's face with a sad, appealing expression.

'I must have a quarter, Jane,' was the firm reply.

'O, John! remember our little ones. The cold weather will soon be here, and I have not been able to get them shoes. If you will not earn anything yourself, do not waste the little my hard labor can procure. Will not a sixpence do? Surely that is enough for you to spend for———'

'Nothing will do but a quarter, Jane, and that I must have, if I steal it!' was the prompt and somewhat earnest reply.

Mrs. Jarvis laid aside her work mechanically, and rising, went to a drawer, and from a cup containing a single dollar in small pieces, her little all, took out a quarter of a dollar, and turning to her husband said, as she handed it to him—

'Remember, that you are taking the bread out of your children's mouths!'

'Not so bad as that, I hope, Jane,' the drunkard replied, as he clutched the money eagerly, something like a feeble smile flitting across his disfigured and distorted countenance.

'Yes, and worse!' was the response, made in a sadder tone than that in which the wife had at first spoken.

'How worse, Jane!'

'John!' and the wife spoke with a sudden energy, while her countenance lighted up with a strange gleam. 'John, I cannot bear this much longer, I feel myself sinking every day. And you—you who pledged yourself———'

Here the voice of the poor woman gave way, and covering her face with her hands, she bent her head upon her bosom, and sobbed and wept hysterically.

The drunkard looked at her for a moment and then turning hurriedly, passed from the room. For some moments after the door had closed upon her husband, did Mrs. Jarvis stand, sobbing and weeping. Then slowly returning to her chair near the window, she resumed her work, with an expression of countenance that was sad and hopeless.

In the meantime, the poor wretch who had thus reduced his family to a state of painful destitution, after turning away from his door, walked slowly along the street with his head bowed down, as it engaged in, to him, altogether a new employment, that of self communion. All at once a hand was laid familiarly upon his shoulders, and a well known voice said—

'Come, John, let's have a drink.'

Jarvis looked up with a bewildered air and the first thing that caught his eye, after it glanced away from the face of one of his drinking cronies, was a sign with bright gold letters, bearing the words, *'Eagle Coffee House.'* That sign was as familiar to him as the face of one of his children. At the moment that his eye rested upon this, creating an involuntary impulse to move towards the tavern door, his old crony caught hold of his coat collar, and gave him a pull in the same direction. But much to the surprise of the latter, Jarvis resisted this attempt to give his steps a direction that would lead him into his old, accustomed haunt.

'Won't you drink this morning, Jarvis?' asked the other with a look of surprise.

There was evidently a powerful struggle going on in the mind of the drunkard. This lasted only for a moment or two, when he said loudly and emphatically—

'No!'

And instantly broke from his old boon companion and hurried on his way.

A loud laugh followed him, but he heeded it not. Ten minutes walk brought him to the store of a respectable tradesman.

'Is Mr. R—— in?' he asked as he entered.

'Back at the desk,' was the reply of the clerk. And Jarvis walked back with a resolute air.

'Mr. R——, I want to sign the pledge!'

'You, Jarvis?' Mr. R——— said, in tones of gratified surprise.

'Yes, me, Mr. R——. It is almost a hopeless case, but here goes to do my best.'

'Are you fully sensible of what you are about doing, Jarvis?'

'I think I am, Mr. R———, I've drank nothing since yesterday morning, and with the help of Him above, I am determined never to drink another drop as long as I live! So read me the pledge, and let me sign it.

Mr. R——— turned at once to the constitution of the Washington Temperance Society, and read the pledge thereunto annexed:

"We, the undersigned, do pledge ourselves to each other, as gentlemen, that we will not hereafter drink any spirituous liquors, wine, malt or cider, unless in sickness, and under the prescription of a physician."

Jarvis took the pen in his hand, that trembled so he could scarcely make a straight mark on paper, and enrolled his name among the hundreds of those, who, like him, had resolved to be men once more. This done, he laid down the quarter of a dollar which he had obtained from his wife, the admission fee required of all who joined the society. As he turned from the tradesman's store, his step was firmer, and his head more erect than, in a sober state, he had carried it for many a day.

From thence he proceeded to a butler's shop.

'Well, Jarvis,' was uttered in rather a cool, repulsive tone, as he entered.

'Are you in want of a journeyman, Mr Warren?'

'I don't want you, Jarvis.'

'If you will give me work I will never get drunk again, Mr. Warren.'

'You've said that too many times, Jarvis. The last time you went off when I was hurried with work, and refused me to disappoint a customer. I determined never to have any thing more to do with you.'

'But I'll never disappoint you again,' urged the poor man earnestly.

'It's no use for you to talk to me, Jarvis. You and I are done with each other. I have made up my mind never again to have a man in my shop who drinks rum.'

'But I've joined the temperance society, Mr. Warren.'

'I don't care if you have, in two weeks you will be lying in the gutter.'

'I'll never drink liquor again if I die!' Jarvis said solemnly.

'Look here, you drunken vagabond,' the master hatter said, in angry tones, coming from behind the counter, and standing in front of the individual he was addressing—'If you are not out of the shop in two minutes by the watch, I'll kick you into the street! So there *now*—take your choice to go out, or be kicked out.'

Jarvis turned sadly away without a reply, and passed out of the door through which he had entered with a heart full of hope; now pained, and almost ready to recede from his earnest resolution and pledge to become a sober man, and a better husband and father. He felt utterly discouraged. As he walked slowly along the street, the house of a coffee house which he was passing, unconsciously struck upon his sense, and immediately came an almost overpowering desire for his accustomed potation. He paused—

'Now that I try to reform, they turn against me,' he said bitterly. 'It is no use, I am gone past hope.'

One step was taken towards the tavern door, when it seemed as if a strong hand held him back.

'No—no,' he murmured, 'I have taken the pledge, and I will stand by it if I die.'

Then moving resolutely forward, he soon found himself—near the door of another butler's shop. Hope again kindled up in his bosom, and he entered.

'Don't you want a hand, Mr. Mason?' he asked in a hesitating tone.

'Not a drunken one, Jarvis,' was the repulsive answer.

'But I've reformed, Mr. Mason.'

'So I should think from your looks.'

'But indeed, sir, Mason, I have quit drinking, and taken the pledge——'

'To break it in three days. Perhaps three hours.'

'Won't you give me work, Mr. Mason, if I promise to be sober.'

'No. For I would not give a copper for your promises.'

Poor Jarvis turned away. When he had placed his hand to the pledge, he dreamed not of future repulses and difficulties. He was a good workman, and he thought that any one of his old employers would be glad to get him back again, as soon as they learned of his having signed the total abstinence pledge. But he had no other promises of employment, and so often broke his promises, and disappointed them, that they had lost all confidence in him; at least the two to whom he had then for made application.

After leaving the shop of Mr. Mason, Jarvis seemed altogether irresolute. He would walk on a few steps, and then pause for a time, his accustomed stimulus. But he did not wish to have him in his shop, for he had no confidence in him. At length he said—

'John, if you will bring me a certificate from Mr. R., that you have signed the total abstinence pledge, I will give you another trial. But if you disappoint me again, you and I are done forever.'

The countenance of Jarvis brightened up instantly. He turned quickly away without reply, and hurried off to the store of Mr. R., the Secretary of the Society he had joined. The certificate was of course obtained.

'And you have joined, sure enough, John,' Mr. Lankford said, in a changed tone, as he glanced over the certificate.

'Indeed, I have, Mr. Lankford.'

'And you seem in earnest.'

'If ever I was in earnest about any thing in my life, I am in earnest now.'

[Reminder next week.]

From the Evansville Journal.

UNPARALLELED OUTRAGE.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN EVANSVILLE.

Late on Friday last, our citizens were astounded with the intelligence that the Catholic Priest, resident here, Mr. Weinzapflum, had been arrested upon the charge of committing an act of violence of the most revolting character upon a female peasant, the wife of Mr. Schmall a highly respectable German citizen, herself of a good family and well respected—young, handsome and but recently married—while at the confessional for the purpose of obtaining absolution for her sins. The news spread like a conflagration, and immediately upon the principal appearing at the magistrate's office, it was beset by such a concourse of people, that his honor was compelled to adjourn to the Court House, which also was soon found incapable of containing the highly excited crowd that poured into it. Nothing however, was done with the case on this evening; the counsel for the defendant moving for a postponement until morning, stating their intention to ask for a change of venue on the ground that the Magistrate before whom the process had been returned was a Minister of a Protestant Church. The Magistrate required bail in the sum of $1200, which was readily given and the case adjourned until 9 o'clock the next morning, when a change of venue was granted and the case referred to the decision of Squire Rowley at 8 o'clock Monday morning, and the bail increased to $2000.

On Monday the crowd was greater than ever, having been swelled by numbers of Irish and German Catholics and others from the county. Indeed such was the press into the Court House, that fears were entertained that the weight would crush its walls, and a number of our most prudent citizens on the ground withdrew. A more highly excited state of feeling was also plainly visible, although perfect order was maintained. The court—Squires Rowley and Mills—having taken their seats, the prisoner appeared accompanied by his counsel Messrs Jones of this place, and Rev. Thomas, a member of the Bar and of the Catholic church of Vincennes. The Rev. Mr. Shaw a Catholic Priest from Vincennes was also in attendance.

The only witnesses produced by the prosecution were the lady upon whom the outrage was committed and her husband, and upon motion of the defendant's counsel, the court ordered that all the witnesses on either side should withdraw from the room except the one who should be under examination. Mrs. Schmall is a native of Rhinish Bavaria, where she lived until she was 12, when she removed to the United States, with her father and the rest of the family. She will be 21 years old on the 14th of June next.—Her parents as well as her brothers and sisters are all Roman Catholics, and as such she was christened and educated—all the education she ever received having been at a Catholic School, to which she went three years to prepare herself for her confirmation. She was married to Mr. Schmall on last New Years day, eight days before which time she had gone to confession, and did not go again until Wednesday, when having previously informed her husband of her intention, she went to get her sins forgiven.—When she entered the Chapel which was between five and six o'clock in the evening none other person was in the confessional, and she waited till that person went away perhaps three quarters of an hour, when there being no other person in the church she went into the confessional. (This as the witness described it, is a sort of box, open at the side, and divided into two apartments, each large enough to contain only one person, in one of which the priest sits, and in the other the penitent kneels, upon a stool, the communication between them being through a latice work in the partition.) Having confessed her sins to the priest he imposed a penance upon her, before she received which, she wanted to pray, as is the custom of her country, but she could not pray. The priest then asked her if she believed in being married by a Squire, and followed this question with others of the most vile and most indecent nature relative to her conjugal relations. (At this time it was so dark in the church she could scarcely see to read her prayer.) These questions she refused to answer, but he insisted upon them in such a rude manner, that she became frightened and cold and at length did answer them. He then told her that these questions and not belong to her confession, but that she must not tell her husband. While she was thus kneeling before him attempting to repeat the prayer which he had set before her as a penance, as well as the light she was in would permit her, the priest came out of his box, and seizing her by the right arm, which was next to the door of the confessional, dragged her out of her box, and then taking hold of her with both arms around her waist threw her upon the floor. In throwing her he struck her back against some hard substance and hurt her very severely. She did not hear the priest leave his box, nor know that he was coming until he took hold of her.

She was cold and stiff that he might have called her and she could not have helped herself. The witness then described the oils that which the priest took with her while on the ground, and replied to several very pointed questions in such a manner as to exclude all doubts as to his success in his fiendish attempt to violate her person. After he had accomplished his horrid purpose, he raised her up, placed her upon a bench, and sprinkled her face; when she had set there some little time she began to revive and exclaimed, "Oh God! what have you done with me?" he would not make her any answer but asked her if she recollected the penance; she replied she did not—she recollected something about it, but not what it was. He then gave her the penance and bade her to pray it. When dismissed she felt sick and faint, and staggered as she left the church. The open air refreshed her and she felt better when she reached home. She found her husband leaning against the fence, who asked her why she had stayed so long, but she did not know what answer to make, evaded the question, and after words when he pressed her to tell him the cause of her apparent distress, she replied that she was afraid to tell him for fear he would do himself some injury. She continuing to be distressed and crying that night, he again wanted to know what was the matter, and towards morning she told him a part of her story, and said she wanted to go and take sacrament when she would tell him all. She thought that she was worthy to take sacrament now that her sins were forgiven, and that as it was Ascension day it was her duty to do so. She did take sacrament, and upon her return, disclosed the whole matter to her husband. He was greatly affected and threatened to take a pistol and kill the priest, but she begged him not to do so, and made him promise that he would not—he then said he would guard on the priest, that evening, but was prevailed upon him to wait till morning, when she told him he would be more likely to see him. In the morning, (Friday) Mr. Schmall went and brought the priest to the house, but she was in the bed sick and had so exhausted herself with crying, that she could not understand what was said, but her husband could tell. Mr. S. asked her while she was in bed and present, if he had done as she had told him, and she replied "yes," but did not know what remark the priest made to this, her husband knew. (It was in detail this conversation, that Mr. S. was sworn as witness.)

The examination in chief had progressed thus far when the prisoner's counsel having asked a moment's time for consultation, Mr. Davis, who appeared for the prosecution, stated that he was anxious to get through with the witness, as he was informed by her that she began to feel very much exhausted, and would be glad to retire. It is evident that she did not complain with an excuse.—During a large part of the painful recital she wept bitterly and was now tremulous and agitated to a very high degree. The Court expressed a hope that she would be able to remain a short time longer, but gave her to understand that they would not detain her if she felt too unwell to do so. The examination was then resumed, but had not proceeded far when Mr. Schmall appeared at the bar, apparently highly excited, and stated that he was informed that his wife had complained of being unwell, and had asked the Court for leave to retire, which had been refused, and that he would not permit the Court to retain her in such a condition against her will.—She should not be abused, &c. This was like applying a torch to gunpowder. In a moment all was uproar and confusion. The friends of Schmall rushed to him to get ahead that they would back him, and several Irish Catholics brandished their shillalas, and joined in the war cry. For a moment or two we thought we were about to have a real "Donnybrook Fair," and it was with much difficulty that the influential men of both sides arrested the affray. When, order having at length been partially restored, we turned our eyes to the witness stand, we found that the innocent cause of all this confusion had fainted, and was being born insensible from the room.

Further proceedings were then postponed until three o'clock: at which time the streets were thronged with people. The prisoner was admitted to bail, giving securities for $4,000. A rumor was circulated that the recreants were not responsible men, and the crowd became so excited that it was feared the prisoner would be seized and summary justice inflicted upon him. He was however brought out under an escort of the police, and reached his house in safety, followed by the mob. Here an angry fight arose between the Irish supporters of the delinquent and the Germans, in the midst of which he made his escape by a back door, and entering a wagon previously prepared, left the town without being discovered.

A LUDICROUS MISTAKE.—Passengers by railroad should be careful and get into the right cars. A laborious mistake occurred at the depot in this town one morning last week by a neglect of such caution. A gentleman and his wife wishi g to go west took seats in separate cars, the gentleman having wanted until the train was about starting, to transact some business. Before he had proceeded far, he found himself minus a wife and on inquiry ascertained that he had placed her in one of the cars of the Eastern train, and that the distance between them was increasing as rapidly as the wings of steam could accomplish it. He got out at the W. Springfield depot, and the last we saw of him he was bridging baggage in hand, back to Springfield.—*Springfield Gaz.*

AN "AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY."—A late London paper relates a laughable and 'extraordinary' affair which came off at Madrid not long since. A Mr. D in Austrian subject, but a Venetian by birth—for merly an officer in the Austrian naval service—was, some years ago sentenced to five years' imprisonment in the Castle of Spielberg, for having been intimately connected with the Carbonari in Italy. At the expiration of the term of his imprisonment, he obtained permission of the Government to leave his country. He was for some time a resident at Paris, but lately his scene of action has been the Spanish frontier, where he suddenly presented himself at Gen. Rodil's Head Quarters, as the courier secretary of an Austrian embassy to Madrid, stating that the Court of Austria had determined very shortly to recognize Queen Isabella of Spain. The important news was rapidly transmitted, with all possible privacy, to Madrid. Our adventurer, having thus "paved the way," soon followed, and was very not orially received with open arms by M. Gonzales, the Minister for Foreign Affairs—to whom, as well as to other ministers, he communicated the joyful intelligence that Austria would probably be willing to guarantee a new Spanish Loan. Much was now made of D. Gonzales gave him a dinner, as did also the other ministers; but, as a necessary precaution, he was not presented in any official capacity. In the mean while—no doubt for a consideration—more than one capitalist got a hint of the projected loan, and were desirous of offering their services—every communication, however, was of course conducted with the greatest secrecy. The Spanish ministry, and all concerned, are, by this time, probably aware that they have been most egregiously 'sucked' by as ne complished adventurer, whose mission had reference rather to the recruiting of his own finances than those of Spain.

ARE YOU INSURED?—This question is frequently asked the public by the press, and, we presume in many cases, it is tacitly answered in the affirmative. There are many however, who are heedless, and, one day are aware, their property is destroyed by fire, and then they repent of their remissness and neglect. In those cities, when the incendiary is prowling about, it behooves all who possess property to have it insured immediately. We daily read of fires where individuals have looked at the blaze which rioted over their dwellings, destroying the avails of years of toil, not who, by the expense of a few dollars, might have felt the assurance that they would be amply remunerated for their loss.

The young ladies in Vermont still continue to kiss the lips of young temperance men, to see whether they have been tampering with toddy. So says Alexander's Messenger.

The British schooner St. Thomas, at Niagara, Canada, is to be fitted with one of Ericsson's propellers. She is designed when finished, for carrying freight between Quebec and the upper lakes.

MARRIED IN SPITE OF THE TEETH.—A curious anecdote.—Old Governor Sedgwick, of Cambridge, who flourished some forty years since, was a man of some humor, as well as perseverance, in effecting the ends he desired. Among other anecdotes told of him by the New London people, the place where he resided, is the following.

Of the various suits which have flourished for two days, and then ceased, in court, was one known as the Rogerines, so called from their father, John, or Tom, or some other Rogers, who settled not far from the Connecticut town aforesaid.

The disagreeable tenor of the suit was their denial of the propriety, and *scripturality* of formal marriage. "It is not good for man to be alone." This they believed, and also that one relief only should endeavor to her husband," but that this should be a matter of agreement merely, and the couple should come together and live as man and wife, dispensing with all forms of the marriage covenant. The old Governor it and frequently to call upon Rogers, and talk the matter over with him, and endeavor to convince him of the impropriety of living with Sarah as he did. But neither John or Sarah would give up the argument.

It was a matter of commence with them—they were very happy together as they were—of what use then could a mere form be? Suppose they would thereby escape scandal; were they not bound to take up the cross," and live according to the rules they professed? The Governor's logic was powerless.

He was in the neighborhood of John one day and meeting with him. The conversation as usual turned upon the old subject.

"Now, John," says the Governor, after a debate of the pithy sort, will you not marry Sarah? —Have you not taken her to be your lawful wife?"

"Yes, certainly," replied John, 'but my conscience will not permit me to marry her, in the forms of the world people."

"Very well. But you love her?"

"Yes."

"And respect her."

"Yes."

"And cherish her, as bone of your bone, and flesh of your flesh?"

"Yes, certainly, I do."

"And will love her, and obey him, and respect him and cherish him?"

"Certainly, I do."

"Then," cried the Governor, rising, 'in the name of the laws of God, and of the Commonwealth of Connecticut, I pronounce you to be husband and wife."

The yawns and rage of John and Sarah were of no avail—the knot was tied by the highest authority of the State.—*Boston Mail.*

CURIOUS ARTS.—Some friend, says the American Mechanic, has sent us, through the post office, the following useful receipts, which we print—we see no reason to doubt—are truly valuable, as well as curious. He knows them:

1. A water proof lute.—Melt common glue in the smallest possible quantity of water, and add, by drops linseed oil that has been rendered drying by having a small quantity of litharge boiled in it; the glue being briskly stirred when the oil is added.

2. Glue will resist water to a considerable extent by being dissolved in skimmed milk.

3 The addition of finely levigated chalk, to a solution of common glue in water, strengthens it and renders it suitable for signs or other work that is to be exposed to the weather.

4. A glue or cement, that will hold against fire or water may be made by mixing and boiling together linseed oil and quick lime. The mixture must be reduced to the consistency of soft putty, and then spread on tin plate and dried in the shade, where it will dry very hard. This may afterwards be melted like common glue, and used the same hot.

ARTIFICIAL MOONLIGHT.—We can tell how to get up a very pretty imitation of moonlight in a room. It is nowhere stated that a bombination bottle may be prepared, which will give sufficient light in the night to admit of the hour being easily told on the dial of a watch.—The process is as follows—

A panel of clear white glass, of a long form must be chosen, and some fine olive oil heated to ebullition in another vessel; a piece of phosphorus, of the size of a pea, must be put in the phial, and the boiling oil carefully poured over it, till the phial is one third filled. The phial must then be carefully corked, and when it is to be used it must be unstopped, to admit the external air, and then closed again. The empty space of the phial will then appear luminous, and will give as much light as a dull moon.—Each time the light disappears, on removing the stopper it will instantly re-appear. In cold weather the bottle must be warmed in the hands before the stopper is removed. A phial prepared in this way may be used every night for six months with success.

FORT WAYNE, May 30, 1842.

To the Editor of the Fort Wayne Sentinel:—

SIR—The extraordinary efforts of Senator Chamberlain to injure me, by his repeated publications in the Goshen Democrat, seems to call for some notice at my hands. But I know not how to get access to that portion of the community who have read the attacks, unless you will do me the justice to publish my defence in your paper. I therefore respectfully request you to publish the following communication:

Very respectfully,

J. L. WILLIAMS.

FOR THE FORT WAYNE SENTINEL.

To the Editor:—

It is with very great reluctance that I obtrude upon the attention of the community in refutation of some of the statements in the recent publications of Mr. Chamberlain, and more especially in his letter to his constituents, published in March last. My apology will be found in the exceeding malignity and injustice of the assault, in the position of the assailant as a member of the State Senate, and in the undue weight with which he seeks to invest his glaring misrepresentations by connecting them with his position as a member of the investigating committee. The delay in printing the testimony accompanying the report of the committee, to which I shall make reference, has prevented an earlier notice of this letter.

For several years past, but more especially during the last winter, as the members of the Senate will attest, the Senator from Elkhart, has made me the object of his embittered, persevering, and, so far as I know, unprovoked attacks. Of these attacks during all this time, I have found it wholly unnecessary to take any notice. His assaults, according to his own showing have not been very effective, inasmuch as I have still continued to fill the responsible station to which six years ago I was appointed, just so long as my each officer as Chief Engineer was required to the State, the continued efforts of the Senator to the contrary notwithstanding.

The duties of the station which I have filled brought the incumbent in frequent collision with the individual interests of contractors and others, creating unavoidably in many instances, if the public treasury was properly guarded, that strong prejudice and ill will towards the officer, which naturally arises from disallowed claims for extra pay. In some parts of the State, I may have come in conflict with the strong current of public sentiment by declining to unite in the extravagant zeal for the rapid prosecution of their favorite work, regardless of its cost or expediency; and on other lines by refusing to endorse every argument in favor of the work, however deceptive it might be. It is the conscientious performance of duty in these respects, that I have in a few instances made "ruthless and bitter enemies in the public service," of which the committee of investigation speak in the conclusion of their report. The appointment of Mr. Chamberlain on that committee, clothed as he was with the highest inquisitorial powers, afforded an opportunity, by availing himself of these prejudices, to place upon record in the most unfavorable light, every act of mine, through an official garble of nine years.—The result of the investigation is now among the public records of the state, and in that report and the evidence made up under these circumstances—Mr. Chamberlain himself acting in my case as both prosecutor and judge,—my friends have already had occasion to refer with just pride, rather than with any fear of reproach.

The frivolous nature of the misconduct sought to be imputed, furnishing as it does, a virtual admission that nothing of more consequence could be alleged, after the most diligent search, will probably itself break the force of Mr. Chamberlain's letter. I trust the reader will notice that even by the aid of a blank subpœna, placed in the hands of a prejudiced individual, no suspicion could be raised, either of improper locations for sinister ends, or of over estimates in contracts, nor of any improper use of the public funds, or of my public station in any way whatever, for personal advantage. But a disinterested Engineer (Beckwith) had even into the service, having most effectually deprived the community among whom he lived, and for a time the public officers also. Although myself the first to ascertain and expose the over estimates of this Engineer, by arresting him on the charge of a pecuniary offence, at a time when his standing with the public generally, was as fair as that of the Senator, (although wholly undeserving of such standing had his true character been known) and though my most zealous efforts were continued to proving his frauds, until a heavy judgment was obtained against him in favor of the State—facts well known to Mr. Chamberlain—yet the unwardly thought was conceived by himself and others of exciting a suspicion that there had been some degree of remissness in not sooner detecting his misconduct. To the consummation of this contemptible plot, so unbecoming the station he filled, the best energies of this Senator were directed for a length of time, as the numerous interrogatories on the files of the committee in his hand writing will abundantly prove. As the judgment of the committee upon every imputation which the ingenuity of this Senator and his accomplices could raise, I refer to their report, signed by Messrs. Eggleston, Parker, Baird, and West, which has heretofore been published in the newspapers.

The dissent of Mr. Chamberlain was of course anticipated by every one acquainted with the bias of his feelings and the strength of his prejudices. It was no matter of surprise, especially to those who had noticed a memorable occurrence in the Senate chamber at the commencement of the session, in which he labored so earnestly to place upon the Journal of the Senate, in *advance of the investigation*, a vote of condemnation against me, in violation of the long settled notions of mankind, that the trial should always precede the sentence; which unjust attempt at prejudging the case was signally rebuked by a vote of two to one in the Senate. (See Journal of the Senate of the last session, page 196.)

If this dissent were all, or even if his late scurilous letter to his constituents had been made a part of the report and thus been accompanied by the evidence to disprove it, this defence would have been unnecessary. But, although, his abusive publication is wholly disconnected from the official report, and is so opposite to the general tenor of the testimony, that Mr. Chamberlain would not have ventured its publication in connection therewith; yet he puts it forth under such a guise as to give it currency with the newspaper reader, as a part of the official report; and as if to aggravate the wrong it is afterwards published in the State Sentinel, and thus sent to every part of the State, 'as a sort of supplement to the report of the investigating committee.' In the manner of giving that communication to the public, as well as in the matter of it, I ask the reader to mark the peculiar injustice of this Senator's course; and then let him say, if ever before in the history of similar proceedings, the great principles of right and justice, or even the rules of honorable political warfare, were so grossly outraged.

With a view of breaking the force of the verdict of acquittal rendered by the Investigating Committee, Mr. Chamberlain writes and publishes the following sentence:

"Thus he has had a special care to keep himself completely environed by his *supple cringing dependents*, who during the investigation, as on all other occasions, have stood ready to justify and approve whatever may have been said or done by the Chief Engineer. The whitewashing process followed almost as a matter of course."

Who were these "supple cringing dependents?" By reference to the report of the committee, it will be seen that the essential rebutting witnesses—the only witnesses whose statements had sufficient bearing upon the case to be mentioned by the committee in recapitulating the testimony—were Messrs. *N. B. Palmer, M. G. Bright, Judge Morrison*, N. Noble and T. A. Morris; three out of the five ranking very justly amongst the leading and influential members of that political party to which I have ever been opposed, and filling at this time, by the choice of that party, stations of the highest trust. A close inspection of the printed report and evidence will show that it was mainly the statements of the three respectable gentlemen first named, that so effectually foiled the senator and his accomplices. Are the orders of the opposite political party in Indiana my "*supple cringing dependents?*" What nonsense has disappointed revenge prompted Mr. Chamberlain to write.

In pursuing his object—that of lessening the just weight of the verdict of triumphant acquittal rendered by the committee—Mr. Chamberlain adds the following:

"Such has been his conduct. And this from the facts as detailed in the testimony, stripped of all the garniture by which *selected witnesses, packed arrangements and forced conclusions* have been made to patch him up a reputation, is the only conclusion at which any unprejudiced mind can arrive."

The flagrant injustice of this insinuation that the failure of Mr. Chamberlain in his efforts to injure me was in any degree the result of "*selected witnesses*" or "*packed arrangements*" will be confessed by every one who shall examine the record of the committee. A paragraph could not easily have been so written as to give an impression more nearly the reverse of the truth, than the one just quoted. So far from making any "*packed arrangements*," not a single witness was subpœnaed from the lines, or requested to attend at the seat of Government, in my behalf. I submitted no testimony other than what I could gather from persons residing at the Capitol, or accidentally there on business of their own, except in the case of M. G. Bright, to whom a single interrogatory was transmitted by mail. That there were "*selected witnesses*" and "*packed arrangements*" in the case is true, but they were on the part of the prosecution, not for the defence. The "*packed arrangements*" were all for the purpose of delineation—of destroying if possible my good name; and were probably made at the instance or by the aid of Mr. Chamberlain himself, who acted so efficiently the part of prosecutor as well as Judge, as will be attested by every one who attended the meetings of the committee. The reader will be much aided in determining the degree of credit due to the statements of my assailant, by bearing in mind the fact that the foregoing extract must have been written with a full knowledge on the part of the writer, that the reverse of the impression which he seeks to convey was true, according to the very record which he himself assisted in making up, as a member of the committee: He knew that means entirely unprecedented in the history of such investigations were resorted to, not to exculpate, but for the purpose of casting a shade of suspicion upon my public conduct. A blank subpœna, signed by the chairman, was placed in the hands of a unaffected contractor, whose prejudices against me were known to be of the bitterest kind, in whose power it was thus placed to pass along the lines of the public works, and fill in the names of such persons and such only as witnesses, who were found, upon inquiry, to entertain a prejudice against me, growing out of dissatisfaction with their estimates, or from other causes. Lest this statement should be deemed incredible, I give from the printed Journal of the Senate committee the following testimony:—[See page 550.]

Thomas Hays returned the following answers:

Answer to No. 1.

"In answer to the first interrogatory, Mr. Hendricks sent me word by my brother that he wished to see me at Mr. Jones's tavern, at Columbus. Early in the morning I called to see him; his first inquiry of me was, if I knew of any thing against J. L. Williams, Noah Noble or John Westhorp. He said he had a blank subpœna from the investigating committee, and was authorized by them to fill it up with whatever names he pleased, but first wished to know what the witness would testify to, as he did not want to subpœna any person but such as knew of some improper conduct in the above named persons; my answer to him was such as did not authorize him to subpœna me. He enquired particularly of me if I knew of any person that did, and named several acquaintances, and asked if I thought they being put to their oath, out of it thought they being put to their oath, would not disclose something. I told him I did not know. I told him that Mr. E. Farrall and Mr. Thompson W. Graham might, as I had heard them complaining. I travelled most of the way in company with him to Madison. At the stay in company with him to Madison. At the stay in company with him interrogate Edward Farrall Esquire I heard him interrogate Edward Farrall Esquire the same as he did me. Our conversation would be the same as he did me. Our conversation would the same as he did me. Our conversation was considerable, and I cannot undertake to give it all as it embraced other subjects. By give it all as it embraced other subjects. By any conversation he appeared very anxious to any conversation he appeared very anxious to find witnesses."

Answer to No. 2.

"From the conversation had with Mr. Hendricks, and that overheard with him and others, I cannot but believe that he certainly was, and does entertain very unfriendly feelings towards

the above named gentlemen and particularly towards Jesse L. Williams.

The testimony of J. D. Farrel, also on record, in regard to Mr. Hendricks' interview with him, is similar to that of Mr. Hays.—(See page 439 of report.)

I have stated that the blank subpœna was confided to the discretion of a disaffected contractor whose prejudices were of the most vindictive nature. This statement is most satisfactorily sustained by the testimony of two witnesses in addition to Mr. Hays, whose answers upon oath here follow. (See Journal of Senate Committee, page 481.)

"William Griffin returned his answer to the following interrogatory:

Interrogatory No. 1.

"State whether you have heard Abram Hendricks speak of J. L. Williams in such terms as would show a vindictive feeling or a strong prejudice against that individual?

Answer.

"I answer the in the affirmative.

"D. R. Beaver returned his answer to the following interrogatory:

Interrogatory No. 1.

"State whether you have heard Abram Hendricks speak of J. L. Williams in such terms as would show a vindictive feeling or a strong prejudice against that individual.

Answer.

"I have, so heard Mr. Hendricks speak of Mr. J. L. Williams frequently."

The prejudice of Mr. Hendricks, the witness on whom Mr. Chamberlain mainly relied, must chiefly from a difference of opinion in regard to his extra claims. On page 323 of the testimony, he expresses the opinion that he would have been $10,000 better off had I done my duty. It is well understood that his clear profit on his job, as it was united, was not less than twenty to thirty thousand dollars. I am not sensible that I neglected any duty in declining to add $10,000 more in the way of extra allowances, &c., especially as the legislature to whom he appealed, also refused it. I refer to this only to show the probable origin of those prejudices entertained by a few of the contractors, of which Mr. Chamberlain so eagerly availed himself for the purpose of injuring me.

I leave the public to form their own conclusions as to the justice and fairness of one who, with a full knowledge of those extraordinary efforts, made by himself and others to criminate a public officer, has thus sought to mislead the public by publishing the foregoing extract, charging the failure of the plot, to "*selected witnesses*" and "*packed arrangements.*" It will be recollected that it is not the investigation itself, nor even those extraordinary efforts of my accuser, that is here the subject of complaint. The investigation I invited to the fullest extent, and the manner in which it should be conducted was for the committee to determine. The outrage in the case is in the utter disregard of all the facts elicited by the investigation, in a statement thus extensively circulated with the sanction of a member of the committee unaccompanied with the evidence by which its misrepresentations might have been corrected, to be read by thousands who will never examine the testimony.

Mr. Chamberlain also writes and publishes the following sentence:

"With the exception of our Northern Canal, on which he has never bestowed any care or attention, other than to single it out as the special object of his displeasure, he has been careful that no Engineer who was suspected of being a whig in general should be retained in the public service."

For the single purpose of exhibiting still further his total disregard of the evidence, from which in all this he professed to speak, the following extract from my own testimony is appended, (see page 436;) the tenor of which no attempt was made to controvert.

"So far as I am able to understand my own motives, I have never employed or discharged any engineer on account of his politics, nor have I ever awarded any contract upon this principle. A large majority, I think two thirds or more, of the Contractors on the Wabash & Erie canal from the State line to Lafayette, have been Van Buren men. The person who has been clerk in the land office for the last five years, is opposed to me in politics. I appointed him to the place of a Whig. Of the two superintendents of repairs on the Wabash & Erie canal, one is opposed to me in politics, and so was the person who preceded him in that station. The majority of the engineers in this State have been Whigs, but this I think was owing to the fact that a majority of that profession in the west, so far as my knowledge extends, are of Whig politics.

"In the spring of 1839, the board directed me to visit the Eastern States for the purpose of engaging the service of engineers; three gentlemen were then engaged, to wit: Gen. Mitchell, Col. Talbott, and Mr. Cottell; and at a subsequent period I employed Mr. Moore. These are all the engineers that I have invited into the service of the State from abroad, so far as I recollect since 1836. Three out of the four were opposed to me in politics."

The brief notice of the charge of political proscription is made not from any inherent importance in the question, but as another proof of the wilful perversion of fact, which characterises his letter.

As the charge of unfairness in the report of the committee, bears more upon his colleagues than upon myself, I shall not take up that point further than to say, that if there is one member of the Senate against whom the imputation of favoritism towards an officer connected with the system, will not rest, that one is Mr. Eggleston, the writer of the report. Always himself opposed to the system, and so far as I am concerned, having no personal intimacy or even acquaintance, to influence him, the charge of partiality falls harmless. In fact the whole tenor of the report, indicates that whatever may be the peculiar traits of his character, a disposition to pass too lightly over the errors of men in public office, of whatever party, is not one of them. Even Mr. Chamberlain himself in his letter admits the general fairness of Mr. Eggleston's report. The free and entire assent of Mr. West against all his political prejudices and feelings, will known to be strong, would of itself be ample refutation of the charge of favoritism in the report.

Not content with the misrepresentations contained in his letter to his constituents, Mr. Chamberlain has recently published five additional columns in the Goshen Democrat, made up of garbled extracts and perverted inferences from the testimony which bears upon the frauds of Beckwith. It can not be necessary that I should notice this in detail. Formerly a man was considered innocent until proved guilty. This modern jurist reverses the rule, and requires me to prove myself innocent of every vague insinuation that he may choose to express, whether he believe it himself or not, or he considered guilty. Even this singular requirement I have complied with to the satisfaction of the committee, and probably of every one else but himself. It will be sufficient to state as I have heretofore done under oath, that from all that came under my notice, and all that I heard from others, no suspicion that Beckwith had acted fraudulently was ever excited in my mind until some facts were communicated to me by the assistant engineer about the 1st May 1839: from which moment I set about the necessary investigations, which were diligently pursued until, at the proper time, he was arrested on my affidavit. Mr. Chamberlain thinks the repeated charges made against Beckwith, of *under estimates*, should have excited suspicion that he was making *over-estimates*. Sage reasoning this! A sufficient reason, however, if any can be required, why no such suspicion was excited, is found in the fact that the *under estimates*, though charged, were not proved. Mr. T. A. Morris, a competent Engineer, after having twice measured Mr. Hendricks' section at his request says: "From the investigations that I made, I was not convinced that Beckwith's estimates were wrong." (See page 398 of printed testimony.) The hands upon the State of which this engineer was actually guilty, I was the first to make public, by an affidavit before the Mayor of Madison. If any of Mr. Chamberlain's particular friends at Madison knew of these frauds and over estimates, which he seems to insinuate, they certainly did very wrong in not giving the matter the greatest publicity. If Mr. Chamberlain's course was dictated by any thing else than political or personal prejudice, why did he not hold the local Commissioner also censurable for not sooner discovering the misconduct of Beckwith? Mr. Woodburn, it is well known, spent his whole time upon that line, and was in daily association with Beckwith; while I was there but once in two or three months. Every monthly estimate was reported to, and paid by him; while from the nature of the service and my extended duties, the estimates did not come at all under my revision at particular notice. I have evidence, which to my mind is conclusive, that Mr. Woodburn had no suspicion nor any ground for suspicion of Beckwith's frauds, and his name is introduced only to illustrate with more point the obstinate unfairness of Mr. Chamberlain's course.

(To be continued.)

FOR THE SENTINEL.

BANK SCRIP—THE STATE BANK.

As the subject of the currency is one in which all are interested, an apology for soliciting the publication of a few remarks concerning it is scarcely necessary.

It appears that some years since the State of Indiana, for the purpose of prosecuting its public works, loaned of the Bank of Indiana a sum of money which now amounts to about $700,000. The State unable to meet its engagements, proposed last winter to pay the Bank in a new emission of scrip, in discharge of this debt. The Bank accepted the proposition, and the State procured new plates for the scrip, under the direction of the Bank, of which the following is a copy:

"*The STATE OF INDIANA will pay the STATE BANK OF INDIANA or bearer, FIVE DOLLARS, two years after date, with interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, or will receive this when presented for all State dues, except for Wabash and Erie Canal land. Sinking fund pledged.*

"*G. H. DUNN, Treasurer.*

Indianapolis, April 1, 1842.

M. Morris, Aud'or."

This species of currency is beginning to circulate here, and it is the purpose of this article to inquire whether the Bank Scrip has more claim to the confidence of the community than the old Treasury Notes. The people exasperated by their losses by the late Bank failures, and the more recent depreciation of State Scrip, are cautious how they receive any thing new in the shape of *paper money*; hence the inquiry often heard, "Is this better than the old scrip?" Let us look at the basis of this paper. It is Indiana's *promise* to pay two years after date. Can and does Indiana pay? Well, her bonds are selling for more than 75 per cent. discount. Although the Sinking Fund is pledged for its ultimate redemption, so far as its availability is concerned, it is, to say the least, no better than the old scrip, nor in fact as good, for the interest upon the old will be good to the Tax Payer in Autumn, and there is comparatively none upon the Bank scrip. There are several conflicting rumors as to what the Bank of Indiana intends to do with this scrip. First, that she would lock it up. Second, that she would pay it out, and receive it for debts due her,—and lastly, that she would discount it, but receive it *only* in payment of the *particular loans* created by its discount mad. This last impression seems to be gaining ground; and assuming it to be true, there are few who would not be surprised at such a course on the part of the Bank. We have seen that the *merits of the scrip* alone do not entitle it to circulation. If the Bank, by doing business upon it, can give it a factitious value, an objection should be made. But if she pays it out, should she not receive it? What is the practical result of receiving it on *specific debts*, as stated above? Does it not amount to a virtual denial of its reception in Bank? A man borrows it of the Bank, it goes into the pockets of the people, is scattered, and unless it finds its way back to the *borrower* in fore his note falls due, must remain in their pockets, as the Bank receives it *only* of him. It has been understood for some time that the Bank of Indiana would resume in June; and no one doubts her ability to maintain cash payments. So far as the temper of the community has been indicated, she has nothing to fear from a domestic run. To abstain from unnecessary calls upon the Bank for specie should be regarded alike for the interest of the Bank and community. Leniency towards the Bank in this particular, would enable it to afford greater facilities to business men than the opposite course, and this is the more desirable, as every one knows that the Bank as a matter of safety to itself, in passing the ordeal of resumption at a time like the present, will curtail its discounts. All would look favorably upon any financial operation of the Bank which it could make profitable, and which would assist in fortifying it against every emergency. It would seem that the use of the Bank Scrip might be profitable to the Bank, and advantageous to the community. If a circulation for it is desired, must it not be made *bankable*? What could tend in a greater degree to accomplish this end? The moment a difference is made at the Bank counter between scrip and bank notes in favor of the notes, *then* the public make the same difference. This most effectually *dries* the channels of scrip circulation. It appears to me if the Bank would pay it out upon notes and checks, and receive it for debts due her, and on deposite, it would circulate almost if not quite as freely as bank notes. At all events, so far as the Fort Wayne Branch is concerned, the well known financial ability and fair dealing of its officers afford an abundant guaranty, that they will not issue to the public an irredeemable currency.

The youngest class of the old scrip was never bankable funds, but being found in company with the scrip of '40, which was *partially so*, it obtained a pretty wide circulation. It is just in the Bank of Indiana to correct an erroneous impression that has obtained in the minds of many persons, that she put these *funds into circulation*, and is in some way bound for its redemption. This is not the fact. The *State* disbursed the scrip to its canal creditors. The Bank subsequently received the first issue upon debts due her, which I think, hardly amounted to a guaranty of payment.

CITIZEN.

FORT WAYNE SENTINEL.

SATURDAY, JUNE 4th 1842.

FOURTH OF JULY.—A meeting is to be held this evening at the American to make arrangements for celebrating the forthcoming anniversary of American Independence. We hope there will be a general attendance, and that some interest may be felt in the matter. Last year the celebration was a complete failure. The Germans got up quite a respectable procession; but the native citizens had been so lavish of their patriotism in celebrating battles at Tippecanoe, Fort Meigs, &c. that they had not any left for our national birthday. We have had no extraordinary calls on our patriotism this year, and therefore ought to be able to do up the celebration in good style. Let us try and have a real old fashioned affair, such as we used to have when Fort Wayne was considered by many as in a state of semi-barbarism. Then, all ranks and classes, high and low, rich and poor, old and young, male and female, used to go in for it heart and hand. The celebrations we had here eight or ten years ago showed the existence of the right feeling, and put to shame the apathy evinced in these refined but degenerate days.

THOMAS H. BLAKE, of Terre Haute, Indiana, has been appointed by the President and Senate Commissioner of the General Land Office, in the place of Judge Huntington.

VIRGINIA O. K.—The full returns from the Old Dominion show a greater democratic triumph than we had anticipated. In the Senate, the Democrats have 24 and the Whigs 12! House, 64 to 50!! Democratic majority on joint ballot, 36!!!

We stepped on board our friend Capt. Swiney's canal boat St. Mary's the other day, and must say that she far exceeded our expectations. Her cabbins and forward cabin are not separated, and form an airy and spacious apartment, admirably adapted for families of emigrants, and movers. All who are acquainted with the urbanity, good feeling, and accommodating disposition of the captain will unite with us in recommending the St. Mary's as one of the best boats on the ditch, for that class of travellers. With half the exaggeration used by the Times a few weeks ago, in speaking of a square-toed scow, we might describe the St. Mary's as a splendid packet, and her commander as gentlemanly and gallant a captain as ever trod a deck, or sailed on blue water.

DEMOCRATIC RYE.—We saw a few stalks of rye last Monday, gathered from the field of Mr. P. D. Lasselle, one of which measured 7 feet 9½ inches in length, and the others from 7 feet to 7 feet 6 inches each. Can any Whig in the county beat this. We heard of one, rather celebrated for his colloquial powers, boasting that he had rye 6 feet high, but when he saw the above he was glad to "slide his diminished head."

MUCH CRY AND LITTLE WOOL.—Messrs Stanley and Wise, it seems have not raised a fight after all; and the latest accounts state that the difficulty has been amicably adjusted. Mutual concessions have been made, and Mr. Wise apologized for the blow he struck Stanley on the road from the race ground.

While Mr. Stanley was absent from Washington, preparing for the expected combat, and practising shooting at a mark with his pistol, one of the balls glanced, and struck Mr. Beverly Johnson in the eye. It is feared the sight of that eye will be lost.

NORTH EASTERN BOUNDARY.—The Maine Legislature met on the 18th inst. to take into consideration the propriety of appointing commissioners to attend the negociation for the settlement of the Boundary question. The best feeling prevailed among the members, and in committee it was unanimously resolved to choose commissioners, with full powers. This resolution will doubtless be ratified by the Legislature. Four Commissioners are to be appointed—two from each party.

FOREIGN NEWS.—Fifteen days later.—The Acadia has arrived at Boston, bringing news from England to the 4th of May. The proposed amendments to the Corn Laws have passed, under which the duty on foreign wheat was immediately reduced from 27s. 8d. to 13s. sterling, per quarter of eight bushels—(about 39 cents per bushel.) The income tax bill was still before Parliament, but was expected to pass shortly, as the ministerial majority on both that and the Corn bill, was about 100 in each House.

Further news have been received from China and India. The English have taken three or four more Chinese towns. Sir H. Pottinger has abandoned the design of attacking Canton, and was concentrating his forces for an attack on Pekin, the capital of the celestial empire.—He has refused to negotiate with commissioners, and gave them to understand that he would listen to no terms except from the emperor personally.

The news from Affghanistan is not important, except as showing that no further successes had been gained by the Affghans. The English still hold their former positions, and are receiving reinforcements.

"Our neighbor *Tiger* is a gallant fellow, any way he can be fixed. The way he can come the poetry and romance over a crumb of wedding cake, is a caution to Hymen. We were amused to read the ebullition—the perfect bubbling up and overflow of sentiment on a late occasion. Will it not knock his sentimentality all into "a three cornered cocked hat" to say that the *delicious favored* cake was bought at Guernsey's for a shilling, and brought up by a *clerk*! If our neighbor could say so many pretty things over a cake that cost a shilling, what *would* he say over one worth three *tips*?"—*Fort Wayne Times.*

We are sorry we cannot return the compliment the editor of the Times pays to our gallantry: but if we had ever entertained the idea that he was a "gallant fellow," the vile paragraph above would have dispelled the illusion. "The ebullition—the perfect bubbling up and overflow of sentiment"—"the poetry and romance over a crumb of wedding cake," for which the Times gives us so much credit was contained in a paragraph of *three lines*, merely acknowledging the receipt of a wedding cake.—As therefore there could be nothing in that paragraph to call forth Mr. Wood's article, it is evident that it was not intended for us; it was a mean, sneaking insult to a new-married couple, because he was not invited to the wedding, or probably because that wedding knocked some of his interested, selfish views "into a three cornered cocked hat."

We feel ashamed to witness such conduct in the conductor of a public journal. A man who would stoop to such meanness as to insult a lady, and one, too, with whom he had been on the most intimate terms, by venting his disappointment and spleen through the columns of his paper, is undeserving the countenance of a moral community: and his conduct on this occasion has met with the most unqualified reprobation of all, "without distinction of party," whom we have heard allude to the subject.

Mr. Wood has the reputation of being a great eaves-dropper—a sort of small Paul Pry: but this time he has got on a wrong scent. Altho' he might, while prying round the residence of the bride, and watching the movements of its inmates, have dogged the "clewer" to the baker's, we have it on good authority that the cake "bought at Guernsey's for a shilling" was not sent to us—it was most probably bought for the editor of the Times.

Do the inmates of "log cabins" the "hardy yeomanry," the "bone and sinew," who were so Harrisyed up before the late election by the editor of the Times, see how he now shows himself in his true colors. Their daughters or sisters, in fact all young women, whose industry or pride of character induces them rather to earn their own living than be a burthen to their friends, are, in the eyes of this aristocratic, would-be great man, "clewers"—beings whose feelings, he imagines, he may trample on with impunity. If the relations of these "clewers" can pocket the insult, they have less gallantry than we have given them credit for. At all events they will learn what confidence to place in a man who treats them so differently after election from what he did before.

We have received the first two numbers of the *Lyceum Reporter*, a new paper published in New York, by Messrs. Smith & Cooke—Joseph W. Wright, editor. It is chiefly devoted to notices of literary societies, lectures, &c. The second number contains an exceedingly well-written Essay on Conformity to Fashion, delivered before the Metropolitan Association, in New York, by Mr. P. C. Baker, a young journeyman printer.

We have received the first number of a new democratic paper started in Detroit, by Currier, Briggs & Co., called the Constitutional Democrat. It is a very interesting paper, and appears to be edited with considerable talent and spirit. The proprietors are all practical printers—the most suitable men, in our opinion, for such an undertaking, and we trust they will receive a support equal to their merits.

LADIES' COMPANION.—The May number of this interesting work commences a new volume. The embellishments are of a very superior order, and the contents of the work embraces articles from the pens of several eminent American writers.—Price $3.

LADY'S WORLD OF FASHION.—The June No. of this cheap and beautiful publication commences the second volume. We are glad to see a notice by the publishers that their success has more than equalled their most sanguine expectations. The price is only $2 per annum; each number is embellished with a steel engraving and a splendid colored plate of Fashions. The literary character of the work is decidedly improving.

Will Mr. Peterson send us the first number? We have not received it, and wish to have the work complete.

The District Court of the United States commenced its session at Indianapolis on the 16th inst., Judge McLean presiding.

The Supreme Court of the State convened in the Capitol on yesterday. All the Judges were in attendance.

Judge HUNTINGTON reached Indianapolis a few days since. The U. S. Court being in session, the Judge immediately entered upon the discharge of his official duties in conjunction with the Hon. John McLean.

Indiana Journal May 24.

CANAL TOLLS.—The tolls on all the state Canals up to the 7th of May inclusive, for four preceding years:

	April	1st week in May	Total to 7th May.
1839,	$107,567	$ 75,432	$182,999
1840,	66,251	70,901	137,152
1841,	91,243	63,473	189,717
1842,	121,117	69,655	190,772.

More than the amount collected this year to the 7th May, is pledged to banks for moneys advanced by them and already paid to contractors and superintendents of repairs to get the canals in a navigable condition. The residue of the tolls for May, which will not be available to the Commissioners of the Canal Fund until the first of July, will be required on that day to pay the interest on the canal debt.—*Albany Argus.*

RHODE ISLAND.

Governor Dorr arrived at Stonington on Sunday morning, and remained there over the Sabbath; a large number of his friends from Rhode Island, armed and unarmed, being in attendance, and causing much confusion and excitement in that quiet little town during the day.

Mr. Dorr left Stonington Monday morning, by a special train of cars provided for himself and friends. Great preparations had been made for his reception in Providence and according to the Evening Chronicle, the streets began to be alive with people early in the morning, the majority of whom appeared to be from the country. All who felt interested, and some others, from curiosity to see the sight, repaired to the Stonington depot: By the time of the arrival of the train a large concourse of people had collected there. Gov. Dorr took his seat in the carriage barouche, prepared for him, at about a quarter past 10 o'clock. As he ascended the steps, to seat himself, his friends gave him three cheers. The cavalcade soon moved off, to the number, as the Journal reports, of twelve or thirteen hundred people.

The procession marched through the principal streets, and was dismissed at Federal Hill. Mr. Dorr made an inflammtory speech in the course of which he "thanked his friends for this further expression of their attachment to him, and the cause in which they were engaged. He was sorry he had ever left the state. Had he been here he would not have countenanced the arrest of any free suffrage man. Governor Dorr then drew the sword he had on and added that it had belonged to an officer who had fallen in Florida, that it had been presented to him by a brother of the fallen man, while he was in the city of New York. It had been already dyed in blood, and if necessary, would again be dyed in blood should the suffrage cause demand it. He then sought to explain the charge that he alleged had been made against him in regard to the raising of troops in N. Y. city.

"He stated that he had written a letter asking military in that city. It was not for 600 though but for 5000, should the occasion require it, or rather should there be an attempt to march United States troops to this city. His speech was frequently interrupted by cheers, which continued for some time after the conclusion."

In the course of the day, Mr. Dorr issued a proclamation, setting forth that as soon as the United States soldiers should interfere, he would invite volunteers from other states to assist in repelling them. No further arrests should be permitted. The volunteers and militia were enjoined to organize immediately, and hold themselves in readiness for immediate service.

The people forming the procession, not having been opposed, dispersed peaceably,—their leader repairing to the house of the sheriff, Mr. Anthony.

A slip from the Journal office, dated at 3 o'clock, P. M. Tuesday, says:—

"Mr. Dorr remains at the house of Burrington Anthony. The house is guarded by soldiers, and a cannon is placed by the side of it. At about 1 o'clock the signal of alarm was given, and, according to orders some two or three hundred men assembled.

"At the time we write some hundreds of men, well armed, are around the quarters of Gov. Dorr, ready to defend him. They have also at this place four pieces of cannon one of which, we learn, was taken near the house of Gov. King last night, when the guard was asleep or absent."

WEDNESDAY, May 18, 6 A. M.

There was great activity among the Charter party last evening—their military were on duty at an early hour—their alarm posts were supplied with quantities of ball cartridges—a steamboat was chartered to bring recruits from Bristol and Newport—and a placard of Gov. King invited citizens to supply themselves with arms from the arsenal; every thing indicating a speedy conflict.

Governor Dorr's quarters on Federal Hill were guarded by six cannon and by companies of troops, sufficient to resist any attack—strengthened by reinforcements to it the before midnight from Woonsocket. A movement soon after in this party around the enemy, and about two in the morning the bells rung an alarm which brought on their soldiers, and called up the citizens.

In the afternoon a party of Gov. Dorr's troops took two cannons belonging to the artillery company.

Gov. King issued a proclamation to charter companies in the interior to assemble forthwith at Providence. The citizens were invited to proceed to the arsenal forthwith and procure arms, and requesting them to close their shops and take a stand in his ranks.

This morning at a little before two o'clock the insurgents marched in full force to the arsenal, with Dorr at their head, and demanded possession. Col. Blodget asked "in whose name?" The reply was, "in the name of Col. Wheeler." Col. Blodget answered that he knew no such man.

The insurgents said that unless the arsenal was surrendered, at once, they should take it, and their force enabled them easily to do so. Col. Blodget answered that he should defend it, and the parley closed. It is said that Dorr ordered his men to fire and they refused. They departed without making any assault.

It is said that an unsuccessful attempt was made to work the pieces, but failed from want of skill in gunnery.

THURSDAY half past eight, P. M.

On the arrival of Dorr's troops around Mr. Anthony's house, they were received by their Governor. Two cannon, belonging to the united train of artillery were taken by the suffrage men, making in all possessed by that body, five pieces.

Gov. King and his Council were aroused by these movements of Gov. Dorr, and it was ordered in Council that he must be taken, if possible to-day. With this view he dispatched expresses to all parts of the state and sent a steamboat to touch at Newport, Bristol and Warren, to bring his friends from those places.

More citizens under Gov. King have just marched over the bridge. They are all armed to the teeth. Bodies of suffrage men have been likewise passing over.

HALF PAST 9 o'clock.

We have just heard from the scene of strife; it seems that on the appearance of the military around Mr. Anthony's house this morning, that gentleman came and stated to the multitude that Gov. Dorr had gone into the country.

HALF PAST 10 o'clock.

We have just heard from the scene of action. Gov. Dorr has left town, and the friends of suffrage are exhorting their men to leave the ground peaceably.

QUARTER PAST ELEVEN.

We sent a messenger off to the neighborhood of Mr. Anthony's house, the scene of strife. He reports that the body of citizens under Gov. King and Col. Blodget, marched up at once into the very midst of the suffrage folks, without molestation, and surrounded Mr. Anthony's house. A detachment then went into the house, and on searching, Gov. Dorr could no where be found. He had, it was reported, left town. We hear that numbers of citizens, friends of the government, have gone in pursuit of him, with orders to take him wherever he could be found. The leaders on the part of the suffrage party had dismissed their men, and advised them to retire peaceably from the ground. A large body retired in compliance with this request. Others were on the ground to a large number and around the cannons, on the arrival of the body of citizens under Gov. King.

HALF PAST ONE.

Gov. King and his friends have just returned from Mr. Anthony's house. All has been adjusted. It seems a few of the suffrage men would not leave the cannon. After some considerable parleying, they finally told Gov. King and his friends that they would take the guns back to the places from which they took them, but that they would not have them, without resistance, taken from them.

POSTSCRIPT.—A late hour last evening, a letter from an active participant in the transactions detailed above, to a friend in New-York, came to our hands—in which the absence of the Gov. Dorr is fully accounted for. He has neither fled nor retreated from danger, but has retired from appearing personally among the conflicting parties at the earnest solicitation of numerous most respectable citizens of both parties among whom were Messrs. Philip, Zachariah, and Crawford Allen, and Mr. Benjamin Ives, all of the Charter party. No threat was used to induce Gov. Dorr to retire: but the gentlemen at whose instance he did so, becoming convinced that bloodshed was inevitable if he by his presence irritated his political opponents to attempt to arrest him, and encouraged his friends to a violent resistance, which would have certainly followed such an attempt; and that a compromise could be effected quite as well without the loss of life as with it, all agreed that the public welfare required of him that step. It is also proposed by the leading and influential men of the Charter party, to extend suffrage upon the principles of the free suffrage party, then vote for delegates, then make a constitution or amend the one already framed, so as to reconcile the views of both parties.

The Peaceful and Happy Triumph of the Suffrage men in Rhode Island.—Our intelligence from Providence up to the time that the hunt left on Thursday afternoon, is of a most gratifying character. All the clouds of war and every appearance of violence had blown over; no drop of blood had been shed; peace and quietness prevailed. But what is more important than anything else; the people have evidently obtained a solemn recognition of their rights—a guarantee that they shall be no longer deprived of the right to vote nor be ruled henceforth by a single class. This is all they have asked—all they have contended for—and the fact that they have gained their end without a resort to the last dreadful alternative should be a cause of rejoicing with every lover of his country and every sincere friend of the suffrage cause.

We learn upon authority in which we place entire confidence that Gov. Dorr has not left the state—that his departure from Providence was public, and universally known before the mock effort was made to arrest him—that he left in compliance with the entreaties of leading men on both sides, with the noble and honorable purpose of preventing the effusion of blood, and to promote an amicable arrangement. The valor of King and his troops was therefore displayed by marching in martial array to Federal Hill, to arrest Dorr in a house from which *they knew he had departed!* They then demanded of the suffrage men to surrender their cannon, but were answered in their faces that no such surrender would be made to force without resistance. King and his troops then retired and the suffrage men kept possession of the field and of their guns until they saw fit to return them, as they did the next day of their own accord upon receiving position and satisfactory assurances that a compromise had been effected, and their rights substantially guaranteed.—*N. Y. Sun.*

The duty of *nine cents* a bushel, which is about being laid on the wheat that Michigan exports to Canada, is a severe blow to our State. Heretofore, the Canadians could afford to pay us a sixpence a bushel more than the Eastern millers, and the competition in purchases between our eastern neighbors and Montreal customers, has had a great tendency to keep up prices.—*Detroit Adv.*

The above paragraph which we yesterday carefully copied from the Detroit Advertiser, is calculated to lead astray in regard to the proposed duty, to be levied upon United States produce, imported into Canada. We present below a table of duties as proposed to Mr. Gladstone's resolutions which were adopted by the House of Commons on the 15th of April last.

	Sterling s. d.
Wheat flour per bbl. of 196 lbs.	2 0
Fish of foreign taking or curing— dried or salted the cwt.,	2 5
Fish of foreign taking or curing— pickled the bbl.,	4 0
Meat—salted or cured, the cwt. 112lbs.	3 0
Butter. do. do.	3 0
Cheese. do. do.	3 0

Horses, mules, asses, neat cattle and all other live stock, tallow and raw hides; salt; corn and unground; biscuit or bread; meal or flour, except wheat flour; fresh meat; fresh fish; fruit or vegetables fresh; carriages of travellers; wood and lumber; cotton; wool, hemp, flax and tow, FREE.

It will be seen by the above table flour is to pay a duty of 2 shillings sterling, and that grain of all kinds is to be admitted duty free, as at present.

The proposed duty on flour and salted meat has meet with warm opposition from Lord John Russell, Mr. Labouchere and others, and it is not at all certain that Mr. Gladstone will be able to carry this part of measure through, as he cannot give any good reason why the duty should be imposed. Nor can he tell what particular interest would be benefitted by such alteration. Strong remonstrances against this proposed duty have been forwarded by the merchants of Quebec and the lower parts and it is not improbable that the memorialists will be successful in their applications, as they have represented to the Government the great injury such a measure would inflict upon the carrying trade of the Province.—*Cleo. Her.*

TRADE WITH CANADA.—The grain trade in Canada from Michigan and various other States, has been increasing with great rapidity. Nor is it confined to grain—provisions of all kinds enter into it largely. We cannot, of course, give any accurate estimate of its present amount, but in 1840, the total value of the exports in Canada, from the U. States, was $8,296,405. Among the articles were, wheat, 1,066,661 bushels—flour, 429,256 barrels—Indian corn, 130,737 bushels—pork, 29,863 barrels—hams, 139,671 lbs.—lard, 102,711 lbs., in all which, Michigan is directly interested. The amount exported in 1841, is estimated to have been three times as much, and we know that in Michigan, at least, there will be an immense increase the present year. The warehouses in this City are loaded down with meat and flour stored for the Canadian market, and the same we understand to be true, at all the principal grain points in the State. Fortunes have been making all the winter on the Canadian account and this outlet for the ensuing crop has been confidently looked to by our Michigan farmers, as one of the main inducements to an extensive cultivation. Within a week or two we saw a communication in an Interior paper, in which the writer sought to revive the spirits of the wheat growers, by dwelling upon this new market.—*Detroit Advertiser.*

CONGRESS.—The House have considered the Senate amendments to the Appropriation bill and returned the bill of the Senate, and the Senate have re-amended, and again returned the bill to the House, and to-day (May 14) a committee of conference has been appointed on the subject.

On yesterday Mr. Barnard, from the committee on the Judiciary, reported the Apportionment Bill with amendments, proposing to strike the fraction of one hundred and seventy-nine, so that from and after the third of March, 1843, the members of the House of Representatives shall be composed of members elected agreeably to the ratio of one representative for every 51[illegible] thousand persons, and one additional representative for each State having a fraction greater than one moiety of the ratio. The States that would thus be benefited are New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Vermont, New York, Delaware Maryland, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Indiana, Illinois, Arkansas and Mississippi. The second section, as amended, enacts that in each case when a State is entitled to more than one representative, and the election in such State shall, under the laws thereof, be made by districts, such districts shall be composed of contiguous territory, and each shall contain a representative population equal to the number which, by the existing ratio, shall be required for one member, as nearly as may be, and no one district shall elect more than one member.

The bill reported by Mr. Linn for the ratification to Gen. Jackson of the $1000 fine imposed upon him by Judge Hall, of New Orleans, during the last war, is still undisposed. It has been intimated to us that the bill might probably pass, but we think a wise Congress cannot, under the magnanimity for such an act of justice to the old veteran of the Hermitage.

HOUSE, MAY 16.—The appropriation Bill, through a committee of Conference, was finally disposed of by the two Houses, and despatched to the President.

Mr. H. W. Thompson, of Indiana, offered a resolution that the committee appointed to see about the "furniture affair" of the New York Custom House have power to proceed to New York, send for persons and papers, and look into the condition of things there at this time.

The resolution was objected to.

There was quite a laugh in Mr. Thompson's neighborhood at the manner in which the gentleman was suddenly thwarted in his expectation of a jaunt to New York. Poor fellow.

Ohio Statesman.

The British never neglect an opportunity to make hay while the sun shines." The ale Legislature of New York stopped the work on the enlarged canal from Lake Erie to the Hudson, and forthwith John Bull jumps into the ditch connecting Erie and Ontario, cuts out, dips with sheers, and works away like a fellow on a good job. Half a dozen years hence we shall see Liverpool ships taking in flour at Cleveland wharves! Who doubts it? Read the following from the last St. Catharine Journal then doubt, who can.—*Cleveland Her.*

HIGHLY GRATIFYING NEWS.

NEW STONE LOCKS.—We are informed on the authority of a letter, just received from Mr. Killaly, by the engineer in charge of the new works on the Welland canal, that, in consequence of advices received from England, by the Steamer Caledonia, at the Government House, Kingston, of a full guaranty of abundant means from the home Government, preparations are to be made, for the immediate commencement of the enlarged stone locks on this work, six of which, near the mountain ridge, a grand lock, of 185 by 46 feet within the chambers, at Port Maitland, (Broad creek,) will shortly be placed under contract to be finished with all reasonable despatch.

AN EARLY PLANTING.—The editor of the Galveztonian says:—"We made no hear boing elected captain of a militia company last week as we could and alas. Our fellows in the 4th beat conspired togeth r and made a lieutenant of us. If that ain't getting up in the spheres we should like to know what is. Eh, attention! get our cheese knife and rub the rust off with a brick bat. The Mexicans must be whipped immediately. Come right face, march."

A Democrat (Mr. Woodbury) found the a rd of duties under the Compromise act sufficient for three past, and was content to rely upon it in time to come. *A Whig administration is created*, by the tariff bill of the extra session, the aggregate of which a Democrat was content with, *about five millions of dollars*; and now it is proposed to lay on an indefinite amount of *further loads*.

Three millions of dollars, more or less, have been taken from the Treasury and distributed among the States. This was a salutary measure. The effect is to relieve PROPERTY, to a slight extent by throwing that additional burthen upon CONSUMPTION. Restore the money to its legitimate purpose, and there is enough and more than enough to administer the Government—there is not a pretext for the demand for higher duties. The latter is the immediate consequence of that measure,—so designed by whig petitioners, and property holders who aim to relieve themselves by throwing more of the burdens of government upon the consumption of the great mass, and still further to accumulate wealth by a monopoly of manufactures.

MR. LEWIS.—The Philadelphia Evening Journal says—"We understand from an unquestionable source, that Mr. Lewis, late Cashier of the Schuylkill Bank, is now in the City, under the plenary protection of the Governor and Attorney General. Important disclosures may be looked for, in relation to the disposition of the funds procured by the spurious issue of the stock of the Bank of Kentucky, as well as the parties who were privy to that forgery, and who have heretofore stood masked before the world, as pure, moral and exemplary citizens. We hope no concealment will now be made of the real actors in this disastrous fraud, and that if Mr. Lewis has been tempted from the path of honor and rectitude by evil counsellors, who have themselves exclusively profited by the fraud, that he will vindicate the cause of public justice and pure morals, by a full revelation of the facts."



66th AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE!

THE citizens of Fort Wayne and vicinity are respectfully requested to meet at COL. HUMBERT'S, American House, this evening at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of making arrangements for the celebrating of the coming 4th of July.

June 4th 1842. 49

LIST OF BANKABLE FUNDS.

A list of banks, the notes of which are receivable at the Fort Wayne Branch of the State Bank of Indiana. There are counterfeit or altered notes on all bank notes marked thus *

OHIO.

Bank of Wooster	Wooster
Commercial bank*	Cincinnati,
Franklin Bank	do
Lafayette Bank*	do
Ohio Life Ins. and Trust Co.	do
Bank of Massilon	Massilon
Bank of Circleville	H. Lawrence Cash'r
Bank of Norwalk	Norwalk
Bank of Geauga	Painsville
Bank of Zanesville	Zanesville
Bank of Marietta*	Marietta
Bank of Mount Pleasant*	Mountpleasant
Belmont bk of St. Clairsville*	St. Clairsville
Clinton Bank	Columbus
Columbiana bk of N Lisbon	New Lisbon
Farmers and mechanicks bk*	Steubenville
Muskingum bank	Putnam
Commercial bank of Scioto	Portsmouth
Dayton Bank	Dayton
Bank of Sandusky	Sandusky
Western Reserve bank*	Warren
Bank of Xenia*	Xenia

KENTUCKY.

Bank of Louisville*	Louisville
Do do payable in	Philadelphia
Bank of Kentucky*	Louisville
branch	Hopkinsonville
branch	Bowling Green
branch	Greensburg
branch	Danville
branch	Lexington
branch	Frankfort
branch	Maysville
Northern bank of Ky*	Lexington
branch	Richmond
do	Paris
do	Covington
do	Louisville

MISSOURI.

Bank of the State of Missouri	St. Louis

All Eastern Banks in good standing according to the detectors are taken.

Sound the loud timbrel o'er valley and sea,
The Doctor is wedded and no more free!

MARRIED in Goshen, on Tuesday evening May 20th by the Rev. N. Cooke, DR. E. W. H. ELLIS, Editor of the Goshen Democrat, to Miss MARIAH CROSIER, formerly of Chillicothe, Ohio.

FORT WAYNE MARKET.—*Wholesale Prices.*

Corrected weekly by P. Kiser, Market Master.

Bacon, hog round,	per lb.	3c.
Hams		4
Pork,	bbl.	7 00
Lard	lb.	4
Butter		6
Veal		4
Fresh Pork	cwt.	1 50
Beef		2 50
Flour	bbl.	4 00
Wheat	bush.	75
Rye		40
Oats		20
Corn		25
Potatoes		20
Beans		75
Peas		50
Dried Apples		1 50 scarce
" Peaches		2 50 "
Cranberries		1 25
Eggs	doz.	4
Whiskey by bbl.	gal.	20

AUGUST ELECTION.

We are authorised to announce THOS. JOHNSON, as a candidate to represent Allen County in the next Legislature. p.

We are authorised to announce WILLIAM ARCHER as a candidate for Sheriff of Allen County. p.

We are authorised to inform the citizens of Allen county, that THOMAS DANIELS is a candidate for Sheriff. p.

We are authorised to announce WM. A. JACKSON as a candidate for Sheriff.

MR. EDITOR. Please announce GEORGE F. HILL as a candidate for Sheriff of Allen County at the ensuing election. p.

We are authorised to announce THOMAS VAN ANDA for Sheriff of Allen County. p.

We are requested to announce JOHN C SWINNEY, as a candidate for Sheriff of Allen county. p.

We are requested to announce WILLIAM STEWART, as a candidate for Sheriff of this County. p.

If the citizens of Allen County will elect JOSEPH C. SILVERS Sheriff, at the next August election, he will be much obliged to them.

We are requested to inform the citizens of Allen county that BRADFORD R. STEVENS is a candidate for Sheriff.

We are authorized to announce RICHARD McMULLEN as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Allen county. p.

Fort Wayne Market.

THE "*Blue River Lake Company*," authorize me to inform the citizens of Fort Wayne and vicinity, that they will in future, on the regular market days, furnish our market with a large quantity of choice FISH, of the following kinds; Muskalonge, Pike, and Catfish, weighing from 2 to 35 lbs. Also Bass, Dog-Fish, Ring Fish and Shiners. Turkeys and Venison Hams will also be furnished by said Company.

PETER KISER, *Market Master*

June 4, 1842. 49.

A CARD.

MILLINERY!

MISS ERWIN has recently opened a MILLINER AND DRESSMAKER'S SHOP at the house of CAPT. O. FAIRFIELD, one door West of the Presbyterian Church. She is prepared to do all manner of work in her line of business with neatness and despatch, and invites the patronage of a liberal public. Every effort will be used to give general satisfaction to all who may favor her with their custom.

Fort Wayne, June 4, 1842. 49tf

In the Allen Circuit Court, in vacation, June 2d 1842.

Samuel Hanna,
vs.
Edward Stapleford, Sophia Henderson, Zenas Henderson, Francis D. Lassello, Hannah Lassello, Edmund Harper, Eliza Harper, and Robert Brackenridge, Jun.
In Chancery.

BE it remembered that on the 2d day of June 1842, the above named complainant by his Solicitor, filed in the office of the Clerk of the Allen Circuit Court an affidavit, made by a disinterested person, by which it appears that two of the above named defendants are non residents of the State of Indiana.

Notice, is therefore hereby given to the said Edmund Harper and Eliza Harper, of the pendency of said bill, and that unless they appear at the next term of said Court, to be holden in said County, on the 4th Monday of August next, and plead, answer or demur thereto, the same will be taken as confessed and a decree rendered thereon accordingly.

P. G. JONES, Clk.

W. H. Coombs, Sol'r
June 4, 1842. 49

SILK BONNETS, of the latest fashions, kept on hand, or made to order. Ladies are invited to call and examine them at

MRS. PAUL'S.

Fort Wayne, June 4, 1842. 49

In the Allen Circuit Court, in vacation, June 2d 1842.

Samuel Hanna,
vs.
Martha Swinney, Frances C. Swinney, Thomas W. Swinney.
In Chancery.

BE it remembered that on the 2d of June 1842, the above named complainant by his Solicitor, filed in the office of the Clerk of the Allen Circuit Court, an affidavit, made by a disinterested person, by which it appears that two of the above named defendants Martha & Frances Swinney are non residents of the State of Indiana.

Notice, is therefore hereby given to the said Martha Swinney and Frances C. Swinney, of the pendency of said Bill and that unless they appear at the next term of said Court, to be holden in said County on the 4th Monday of August next, and plead, answer, or demur thereto, the same will be taken as confessed and a decree rendered thereon accordingly.

P. G. JONES, Clk.

W. H. Coombs, Sol'r.
June 4, 1842 49

In the Allen Circuit Court, in vacation, June 2d 1842.

Samuel Hanna,
vs.
Theodore Hoagland,
In Chancery.

BE it remembered that on the 2d day of June, 1842, the above named complainant by his solicitor filed in the office of the Clerk of the Allen Circuit Court an affidavit, made by a disinterested person, by which it appears the above named defendant is a non resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice is therefore hereby given to the said Theodore Hoagland of the pendency of said Bill, and that unless he appear at the next term of said Court, to be holden in said County on the 4th Monday of August next, and plead, answer, or demur thereto, the same will be taken as confessed and a decree rendered thereon accordingly.

P. G. JONES, Clk.

W. H. Coombs, S.l'r.
June 4, 1842. 49

In the Allen Circuit Court in vacation June 2d, 1842.

Samuel Hanna,
vs
Richard Underwood.
In Chancery.

BE it remembered that on the 2d day of June 1842, the above named complainant, by his solicitor filed in the office of the Clerk of the Allen Circuit Court, an affidavit, made by a disinterested person, by which it appears the above named defendant is a non resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice, is therefore hereby given to the said Richard Underwood of the pendency of said bill, and that unless he appear at the next term of said Court, to be holden in said County, on the 4th Monday of August next, and plead, answer or demur thereto, the same will be taken as confessed and a decree rendered thereon accordingly.

P. G. JONES, Clk.

W. H. Coombs, Sol'r.
June 4, 1842. 49

ATTENTION.—The citizens of Allen County are requested to meet at the Presbyterian Church Fort Wayne, on Saturday the 11th inst. at 1 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of appointing delegates to attend a convention at Augusta, on the 20th inst., the object of which is to devise ways and means for the construction of the northern Canal or some other improvement in lieu thereof.

WM. ROCKHILL,
JOSEPH H. M'MAKIN,
SAM'L HANNA.
Committee.

June 4, 1842. 49

In the Allen Circuit Court, in vacation May 31, 1842.

William Rockhill,
vs.
Abram Becker.
In Chancery.

BE it remembered that on this 31st May, 1842, the above named complainant filed in the Clerk's office of the Allen Circuit Court, his bill in Chancery against the above named defendant—also, the affidavit of M. W. Hubbell, a disinterested person, by which it appears that said Abram Becker is a non resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice is therefore hereby given to the said defendant, Abram Becker, of the pendency of said Bill, and that unless he appear in said Court, on the first day of the next term thereof, (to wit the 22d of August 1842) and plead, answer, or demur thereto the same will be taken as confessed and a decree had thereon accordingly.

P. G. JONES, Clk.

W. H. Coombs, Sol'r.
June 4, 1842. 49

In the Allen Circuit Court, in vacation, May 31, 1842.

William Rockhill,
vs.
Leonard Holmes,
In Chancery.

BE it remembered, that on this 31st day of May, 1842, the above named complainant filed in the Clerk's office of the Allen Circuit Court, his bill in Chancery, against the above named defendant—also, the affidavit of M. W. Hubbell, a disinterested person, by which it appears that the said Leonard Holmes is a non resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice is therefore hereby given to the defendant Leonard Holmes, of the pendency of said bill and that unless he appear in said Court on the first day of the next term thereof, (to wit: the 22d of August 1842) and plead, answer, or demur thereto the same will be taken as confessed, and a decree had thereon accordingly.

P. G. JONES, Clk.

W. H. Coombs, Sol'r.
June 4, 1842. 49

In the Allen Circuit Court in vacation May 31, 1842.

William Rockhill,
vs.
Joseph S. Lockwood,
In Chancery.

BE it remembered, that on this 31st May, 1842, the above named complainant filed his bill in chancery against the above named defendant—also, the affidavit of M. W. Hubbell, a disinterested person, by which it appears that said Joseph S. Lockwood, is a non resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice is therefore hereby given to the said defendant Joseph S. Lockwood, of the pendency of said Bill, and that unless he appear in said Court, on the first day of the next term thereof, (to wit: the 22d of August 1842,) and plead, answer or demur thereto the same will be taken as confessed and a decree had thereon accordingly.

P. G. JONES, Clk.

W. H. Coombs, Sol'r.
June 4, 1842. 49

State of Indiana,
Huntington County. } ss

Huntington Probate Court, May Term, 1842.
George A. Fate, Adm'r. of Charles Vickroy; dec'd.
vs.
The creditors of said estate.
On complaint of Insolvency.

THE said George A. Fate having filed his memorial in this Court, showing the condition of the said estate, and complaining that the property both real and personal, is insufficient to pay the debts and demands outstanding against it, it is therefore ordered, that the filing and pendency of the said complaint be made known to the creditors of the said Charles Vickroy, dec'd, by a publication of this order for six weeks successively in the Fort Wayne Sentinel, a weekly newspaper published in Fort Wayne, in the County of Allen; and that they be informed unless they notify the said Administrator of the existence, and extent of their respective claims, by filing the same, or a statement of the nature, date and description of the contract, or assumpsit upon which the same may be founded, in the office of the Clerk of this court, previous to the final distribution of the assets of the estate of the said decedent, such claims will be postponed in favor of more diligent creditors.

By the Court.—Attest.

JOSEPH WILEY, Clk,
By JAS. R. SLACK, Dep.

June 4, 1842. 49

BLANK DEEDS, Mortgages; Marriage Licences.

For sale at this Office.

In the Allen Circuit Court, in vacation, May 31, 1842.

William Rockhill,
vs.
Alfred Randall,
In Chancery.

BE it remembered that on this 31st. May, 1842, the above named complainant filed in the Clerk's office office of the Allen Circuit Court his bill in Chancery against the above named defendant—also, the affidavit of M. W. Hubbell, a disinterested person, by which it appears that said Alfred Randall is a non resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice is therefore hereby given to the said defendant, Alfred Randall, of the pendency of said Bill, and that unless he appear in said Court on the first day of the next term there of, (to wit: the 22d of August 1842) and plead, answer or demur thereto, the same will be taken as confessed and a decree had thereon accordingly.

P. G. JONES, Clk.

W. H. Coombs, Sol'r.
June 4, 1842. 49

Indiana Home League.

A Few hundred pounds of WOOL for sale at the Eastern Market. Candidates and others wishing to show their partiality for domestic manufactures, are invited to call and buy.

SAMUEL HINTON.

May 28th 1841.

Northern & Canal Market.

HEZEKIAH TOY informs the public that he has commenced the BUTCHERING business in the shop lately occupied by Vananda and Beason, in Calhoun street, near the Canal bridge, where he will be happy to accommodate the hungry with choice FRESH MEAT. He may also be found during market hours at his stall No 1, market house.

Fort Wayne May 28 1842. 3w.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has taken out letters of administration on the estate of Anthony Sleafe, late of Huntington county, deceased. All persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same are notified to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

The estate is supposed to be solvent.

B. J. BETTS, Adm'r.

May 16, 1842. 48

MASONIC CELEBRATION.—There will be a celebration on St. John's day (June 24th) by the members of Wayne Lodge No. 25. All masons in good standing are respectfully invited, and earnestly requested to join with us.

Marshall—WM. STEWART.
Orator—W. W. STEEVENS.
Chaplain—F. A. CONWELL.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

The Lodge will meet at the Lodge Room over the Bank, at 9 o'clock A. M. and be joined by the Band at 10 o'clock. The procession will then move to the American House, where the Ladies are respectfully invited to fall in with us. From thence the procession will march down Calhoun to Columbia street, from Columbia to Barr, up Barr to Berry, and up Berry to the Presbyterian church. After arriving at the church, Prayer by the Rev. T. A. Conwell—Hymn by Choir, accompanied by music—Oration by W. W. Steevens—Music by the whole Band—Ode by the Choir accompanied by music—Prayer.

After which the procession will form and march to the American House, where a dinner will be prepared by brother L. Hombert.

May 21st 1842. 47

Allen Probate Court, May Term 1842.
Estate of Winton Dexter.

BE it remembered that on the first Juridical day of the said term, the Administrator of said estate came into Court and reported that the estate of said deceased is insufficient to pay the debts against the same.

Notice is therefore given to the creditors of said estate, to appear on the 1st day of the next term of said Court, to be held at the Court House in the City of Fort Wayne, in said County of Allen on the 2d Monday in August next, and prove their claims or the same will be postponed in favor of more diligent creditors.

P. G. JONES, Clk.

May 21, 1842. 47

CAUTION.—Whereas my wife, Mary Conner, left my bed and board, in September last, without just cause, I hereby caution all persons from harboring or trusting her on my account, as I am neither able nor willing to pay debts of her contracting.

GEORGE CONNER.

Fort Wayne, May 20, 1842. 47

NOTICE.—The undersigned having taken out letters of Administration on the estate of Adin Nordyke, late of Huntington County deceased. All persons indebted said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims, to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

ABRAHAM NORDYKE.

Huntington May 18th 1842. 47

NOTICE—is hereby given that the undersigned has taken out letters of administration on the estate of Charles Weeks, late of Allen County dec'd. All persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, are notified to present them duly authenticated for settlement. The said estate is supposed to be solvent.

F. P. RANDALL, Adm'r,

May 16 1842.

To the Merchants and Traders of the Wabash Valley.

THE subscribers have erected a large PAPER MILL, at Lafayette, Ind., and have spared no cost in obtaining the most approved Machinery and skill from the east, are prepared to supply the Entire Wabash Valley with every kind of paper wanted, on the most favorable terms. The Friends of Home Industry and Western Enterprise are invited to give us a call, and to save their Rags, which will be received in exchange for Paper or Cash at fair prices.

THOMAS & VANDES.

Messrs LEWIS & WALLACE are their agents in Fort Wayne, and have now on hand a large supply of WRAPPING, PRINTING, FOOLS CAP, AND LETTER PAPER, BONNET BOARDS, &c., which they will sell at manufacturers' prices.

May 13, 1842. 1y46

In Chancery in the Wells Circuit Court, March Term, 1842.

Jesse Wetmore,
vs
John Singer.
Bill of Foreclosure.

COMES now the said complainant by his Solicitor, and it appearing from the Sheriff's return to the writ of subpoena in this behalf, that John Singer, the said defendant to the above entitled cause is not found. Whereupon it is ordered by the court that he be notified of the pendency of this bill of complaint by publication in the Fort Wayne Sentinel, for three weeks successively, sixty days before the first day of the next term of this court. The said defendant is therefore notified, that unless, he appear on or before the 1st day of the next term of said Court, and plead, answer or demur to the said bill, the same will be taken as confessed and the matters and things therein contained, as true, and a decree had thereon accordingly.

F. P. RANDALL,
Solicitor for Complainant.

May 14, 1842. 3w 46

State of Indiana,
Adams County } ss.

In the Adams Circuit Court, Bill of foreclosure, in Chancery.

Francis D. Lasselle,
vs.
William Kingdom and wife, and the unknown heirs of George Salter, dec'd.

WHEREAS it has been made satisfactorily to appear to me, the undersigned, Clerk of the said court, from the affidavit of a disinterested person, that the said unknown heirs of George Salter, are not residents of the State of Indiana. The said unknown heirs are therefore hereby notified of the filing and pendency of said bill, and unless they appear on or before the calling of the said cause at the next September to be holden at the Court House in said County, on the 5th day of September next, and plead, answer or demur to said bill, the same and the matters and things therein contained will be taken as confessed.

S. L. RUGG, Clk.

May 14, 1842. 46

ON COMMISSION,—20 Bbl's Lake FISH, for sale at a bargain.

May 21, 1842. E. A. CAMPBELL.

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber will sell on reasonable terms, a small farm, situated on the Piqua road one mile from town, containing 20 acres, well fenced—16 acres cleared. The improvements are a good log house and kitchen, an excellent well of water, and a thriving young orchard.

Also, 80 acres on the Goshen road, 4 1-2 miles from town—10 acres celared, 10 in Tihothy

There is a fine stream running through both of the above pieces of land.

For further particulars inquire of

LAUGHLIN QUINN.

Fort Wayne May 6th '42. 45

LAW NOTICE.

WILLIAM H. COOMBS, attorney and councellor at law, will practice in all the counties composing the 12th Judicial circuit, and in the supreme and federal courts at Indianapolis.

He is also prepared to attend to all cases under the general bankrupt law, and will attend the district court at Indianapolis on the first day of February next for that purpose. Office, on Clinton st north of the Bank.

Dec. 29, 1841, 27c

Going! Going!! Gone!!!

THE subscribers inform the public that they have taken out an Auctioneer's license for the City of Fort Wayne, and entered into copartnership as

Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,

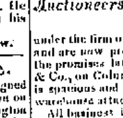
under the firm of STAPLEFORD & STEVENS, and are now prepared to carry on business on the premises lately occupied by Z. Henderson & Co., on Columbia street. Their auction room is spacious and convenient, with a commodious warehouse attached contiguous to the canal.

All business intrusted to them will meet with prompt attention.

EDWARD STAPLEFORD.
B. B. STEVENS

Feb. 10th 1842.

Cabinet Furniture.



THE Subscribers would respectfully inform the citizens of Fort Wayne and its vicinity that they have entered into partnership in the CABINET MAKING BUSINESS,

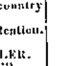
Their shop is on Calhoun street in the building occupied in part by Eninger & Hern as a chair Factory, where they will be happy at all times to wait upon all who may favor them with their custom. Their ware shall not be surpassed in quality by any manufactured in the place.

Old furniture repaired and repolished in the best manner at short notice.

F. SMALLHOUSE.
C. FINK.

Fort Wayne, May 27th, 1840. 47.1y.

Bedstead, Wheel, and Chair Factory.



THE undersigned, have entered into partnership in the above business under the name and style of J. & J. M. MILLER. Their shop is one door east of the Bank, on Main st, where they intend to keep on hand a large assortment of the above named articles, which they will warrant to be well made and of the best material, and cheaper than ever for cash, lumber, or country produce.

Orders from a distance will meet due attention. Single me at their shop.

JOHNSTON MILLER.
JOHN M. MILLER.

Wayne, June 1, 1840. 1c

United States' Saloon.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has rented the above establishment, situated on the south side of Columbia street, and having renovated and furnished the same in a neat and comfortable manner earnestly solicits a share of patronage.

His table will at all times be furnished with the choicest viands the country affords. His bar with the choicest wines and liquors. His stable abundantly supplied with hay and grain, and an experienced hostler.

For the man of business this house is admirably situated, being on the principle business street of the City, in the immediate vicinity of the Register and Receiver's Offices, the Bank, Post Office and Canal Boat landing. The man of pleasure will find it a pleasant resort during his sojourn in the City, and no pains or expense spared to render the traveller comfortable & agreeable.

THOMAS VAN ANDA.

Jan. 22, 1842. 30tf

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200 HORSE HIDES wanted, for which cash will be paid.

TAYLOR & HUBBELL.

March 4, '42. 36

THE MARKET HOUSE will be opened on the 10th, 12th, and 14th days of the present month, at the usual hours and on each and every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday thereafter, until otherwise ordered by the Common Council.

WM. LYTLE, City Recorder.

May 6th '42. 45

SCHOOL COMMISSIONER'S SALE.—Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned will offer at public sale at the Court House door in the City of Fort Wayne, on the 23d day of July next, the School Section in Township 30, North of Range 14 east, (Jefferson,) in tracts of eighty acres each.

The terms of sale will be one-fourth of the purchase money in hand, on the balance a credit of ten years will be given, the purchaser paying the interest annually in advance.

M. SWEETSER,
By F. P. RANDALL.

May 14, 1843. 9w 46

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—The undersigned, administrators of the estate of James Douglas, late of Allen County, dec'd, will expose at public sale on Saturday the 4th of June next, 80 Acres of Land, being the west half of the South east quarter of Sec. 15, in Town 30, North of Range 13 East, four acres of which are improved, and a good log cabin on the same.

A credit of six and nine months will be given, good security required.

H. R. COLERICK,
JOHN ROGERS.
Adm'rs.

May 14, 1842.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By Virtue of an execution to me directed, and issued from a judgment or decree rendered in the Allen Circuit Court, I will on Monday the 6th day of June next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. on said day at the Court House door, in the town of Fort Wayne, offer the rents and profits for seven years from the day of sale, of the following described Lot and all the improvements thereon, to wit:—Lot number eighty (80) on the original plat of the town of Fort Wayne, cornering on Main and Calhoun streets; and should the rents and profits not sell for a sum sufficient to pay the amount of said judgment or decree, as well as the interest and costs and accruing costs thereon, then I will offer the fee simple in the above described premises, to the highest bidder for cash—which property is levied upon as the property of Francis D. Lasselle, Jr. to satisfy a judgment or decree in favor of F. & J. I. Godfrey.

JOSEPH BERKEY, Sh'ff.

May 14th 1842. 46 3w $2 50

Administrator's Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned will expose to sale at public auction, on Saturday the 11th day of June next, at the late residence of CHARLES WEEKS, deceased, all the personal property of the said deceased, consisting of Horses, Cows, Sheep, Hogs, Farming Utensils, Household Furniture &c.

A credit of six months will be given on all sums of Three Dollars and upwards, the purchaser giving his note with approved security.

F. P. RANDALL, Adm'r.

May, 17 1842.

LIST OF

Delinquent Lots,

IN THE

City of Fort Wayne.

THE following described lots of land lying and being in the city of Fort Wayne, Allen County Indiana, are returned delinquent for taxes for the year 1841, to the Treasurer of said City.

Notice is hereby given, that unless the owners thereof, shall within three months from the date of this notice, pay to the Treasurer the said tax with the interest and cost of advertising, the same will be leased to the person who will take it for the least number of years and pay the taxes interest and costs; and for that purpose it will be offered at Vendue' as the law directs.

Names and Description.		*Am't of Tax.*
Bellair & Reese, Old Plat ½ of Lot No	61	$4 25
Bower James C. do.	110	1 50
Burdendeck Anthony, Hanna's Add	417	1 25
Black S. M. do.	248 & 249	35
Brown Joseph, Old Plat, ½ of	117	1 50
Britton, Spencer & Jones, Old Plat	45	5 00
Browning Brazilla, Ewings Add. Lot 3 Block 5		25
Cullen William, Hanna's Add.	141	67
Comparet Francis, do.	230	50
" " do.	231	44
" " do.	232	44
" " do.	293	50
" " do	295	44
" " do.	296	38
Cooper Henry, Hanna's Add. Lot No.	6	75
Jollendaffer Henry, do.	240	1 00
Davis Abram, do.	138	56
" do.	139	1 19
Douglass James; (estate) H. Add.	415	25
Dawson R. J. Old Plat,	20	88
" do.	21	69
Evans J. G. Hanna's Add.	424	75
" do.	425	75
Ensworth, (Heirs) do.	25	88
Fery Augustine, do.	140	1 00
Fonlinger Jacob, do.	4 6	75
Gandy Robert, do. ¼ of	461	1 75
Graves Frederick, do. ¼ of	463	1 75
Glutting Jacob, do.	451	50
Griffin Solomon, do.	287 & 288	43
Henderson Wm. (heirs) do. ¼ of	81	38
" " do.	82	75
Holgate Curtis (estate) Count Add.	13	2 00
" " do.	27	2 00
Hackley Jack, Old Plat 42 ft. of	36	50
Holcomb Absalom (estate) H. Add.	133	50
" " do.	134	50
" " do.	135	1 00
" " do.	136	1 00
Johnson Solomon M. do.	60 & 61	88
Jamieson John, Co. Add. N. ft.	21	56
Ben J. C. Hanna's Add.	484	53
Klinger John B. Rockhill's Add.	68 & 69	87
Major's John, Old Plat,	111	1 10
Millman Adam, do.	100	2 00
Post J. D. Hanna's Add.	303	10
Parimour E. H. Rockhill's Add.	21	3 00
Parry Isaac "	76 & 77	3 50
Peltier Mrs. Old Plat,	115	25
Reese John, Hanna's Add.	26 & 27	1 38
Rinehart John, do.	515	1 63
Rue Nicholas, Old Plat	96 & 97	3 50
Rockhill William, Rockhill's Add 1 4 6 7 8 9 11 15 16 17 18 19 23 24 25 26 27 28 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 44 45 46 47 48 49 51 52 53 55 56 57 60 61 65 65 66 67 71 72 73 74 75 79 80 87 88 89 93 104 105 106 110 111 112 113 114 115 117 118 119 121 122 124 125 126 127 134 137 138 139 140 141 142 143 146 147 148 149 150 151 152 153 154 155 156 161 162 163 164 165 166 169 170 171 172 173 174 175 176 177 178 179 180 181 182 155 157 158 160 130 123 & in Ewing's Add. H & 12 BPR 16		17 50
Shoemaker Henry, Old Plat,	130	1 88
Silvers J. C. Hanna's Add.	118 & 119	2 25
Suttenfield Wm. (est.) O. Plat	179 & 180	2 50
Suttenfield Laura, "	181	75
Spencer John, " 74 101 & ½ of 102 & in Hanna's Add 391 392 393 394 411 412 413 414 415		12 25
Shores July, Old Plat,	90	1 75
Strong Henry, Hanna's Add.	109	2 25
Smith Edward, "	55	2 25
Turner Ann, (heirs) Old Plat,	173 174	3 00
Underwood Richard, Hanna's Add.	178	88

UNKNOWN OWNERS.

Rockhill's Addition, Lot No.		3	25
do	do	6	31
do	do	12	38
do	do	22	31
do	do	30	50
do	do	31	50
do	do	64	50
do	do	64	50
do	do	86	88
do	do	95	31
do	do	96	25
do	do	97	25
do	do	107	31
do	do	108	25
do	do	109	25
do	do	118	19
do	do	120	19
do	do	128	25
do	do	129	25
do	do	130	25
do	do	104	19
do	do	145	19
do	do	177	6
do *County Addition*,		8	29
do	do	10	75
do	do	12	1 25
do	do	6	25
do	do	16	25
do	do	25	2 50
do	do	48	75
do	*Old Plat*,	34	19
do	do	35	13
do	do	36	10
do	do ¼ of	14	50
do	do	8	13
do	do	95	75
do	do	125	1 00
do	do	132	1 00
do	do	169	75

		Lot	Block	
do *Ewing's Add.*		10	4	50
do	do	12	4	25
do	do	4	7	63
do	do	6	21	50
do	do	5	27	25
do	do	4	8	25
do	do	2	14	25
do	do	4	14	95
do	do	2	4	19
do	do	3	4	13
do	do		6	19
do	do	6	7	50
do	do	3	8	75
do	do	2	9	25
do	do	1	12	7
do	do	3	16	25
do	do	9	16	50
do	do	10	18	1 00
do	do	11	18	63
do	do	12	18	75
do	do	12	19	75
do	do	4	21	50
do	do	5	21	50
do	do	9	23	25
do	do	7	23	38
do	do	8	25	25
do	do	9	25	25
do	do	10	26	31
do	do	11	26	33
do	do	12	26	38
do	do	10	27	25
do	do	11	27	33
do	do	4	28	38
do	do	5	30	25
do	do	6	30	31
do	do	5	31	19
do	do	6	31	25
do	do	1	32	25
do	do	3	32	19
do	do	4	32	10
do	do	5	32	19
do	do	6	32	25
do *Hamilton & Taber's A.* Lot		18		1 00
do	do	19		20
do	*Hanna's Add.*	16		75

Work Henry, Old Plat, 37 ft. of	47	
do Ewing's Add. Lot No. 4		
do Block 17, & Lots 7 8 9 10		
do 11 12 Block 21		4 05
Wilcox Estate, Old Plat Lot No.	81	3 75
Ballard Jonathan (estate) County Addition Lot	41	1 25
do Co. Add. Lot No.	44	1 50
Ellsworth E. W. "	20	13

G. F. WRIGHT, *City Treasurer.*

Treasurer's Office, City of Fort Wayne, May 4th 1842.

PORTRAIT & MINIATURE

PAINTING!!

The public are invited to call at H. R. Colerick's New Store, up stairs.

LORING HUBBELL.

April 29th 1842. 44

ELEGANT FIRE BOARDS & TRANSPARENT WINDOW SHADES, by

May 6, '42. 45tf LORING HUBBELL.

NOTICE.—I will offer at public sale on the 16th day of July next, at the Court House door, in the town of Auburn, De Kalb Co. Ind., Section 16 in Township 33, North of Range 13, East. ROBERT WORK, School Com.

April 12, 1842. 44

NOTICE.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, is this day dissolved. S. C. Freeman is authorised to settle the affairs of said copartnership.

S. C. FREEMAN,
T. K. BRACKENRIDGE.

April 28, 1842. 44

FASHIONABLE

Millinery Establishment.



MRS. PAUL,

FASHIONABLE

MILLINER,

Berry-street, nearly opposite the Presbyterian Church,

FORT WAYNE.

Mrs. P., having a Patent Bonnet Press (the only one west of the mountains) will turn, clean, and alter Straw and Leghorn Hats and Bonnets in a superior style. Silk Bonnets kept on hand or made to order.

Cash for Wheat.

20,000 BUSHELS WHEAT Wanted immediately, at the store of E. A. Campbell.

Farmers, bring on your WHEAT, for which

The highest price in Current Funds will be paid by the subscriber.

Call at the store, a few doors west of the Post Office, in part occupied by O. W. Jefferds, as a Drug Store, opposite Lillie's tavern, without delay.

R. M. LYON.

Fort Wayne, April 1st, 1842. 40

NEW STORE REMOVED.

THE Customers of E. A. CAMPBELL and the public generally, are notified that he has removed to the Store directly opposite Lillie's tavern, a few doors west of the Post Office.

E. A. CAMPBELL.

April 15th, 1842. 42

STORAGE, FORWARDING & COMMISSION.

E. A. CAMPBELL is now prepared to receive all goods that may be consigned to him and advance the charges upon them, at the store house recently occupied by O. W Jefferds. All charges upon goods to be paid before they are removed.

SALT, FLOUR, and all kinds of produce received and sold on commission.

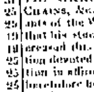
Fort Wayne, April 14, 1842. 42

ONONDAGA SALT—50 BBLS. ONONDAGA SALT received on commission, and will be sold low for cash, by

L. G. & R. P. JONES

April 23, 1842. 43

Eastern Store.



A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF DRUGS & MEDICINES of superior quality, and at a low price, just received, at the store of N. FARRAND. Physicians are invited to call and examine, confident that this with his former stock comprises a better assortment than can be found elsewhere. R. DYKES.

April 15, 1842.

Wm. A. Thomson,

NO. 9 WEBSTER BUILDINGS, NEAR THE FOOT OF MAIN ST. BUFFALO,

IMPORTER OF ENGLISH AND GERMAN HARDWARE AND DEALER IN DOMESTIC HARDWARE, IRON, STEEL, NAILS, CHAINS, &c., again appears before the Merchants of the West, with a view to informing them that his stock, always large, is being much increased this spring. With the capital and attention devoted to the business, he feels no hesitation in affirming that those merchants who have heretofore bought in New York will find it equally advantageous to purchase of him, for besides the low prices at which he sells, his stock is very general, comprising every article of Iron, Steel, Nails, Cutlery, and General Hardware required in the western country.

Terms of sale—for cash or produce.

Buffalo, April 1, 1842. 42 6m

MUHLER & GRAFFE,

CABINET, CHAIR AND

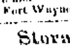
SOFA MANUFACTO Y,

Two doors west of Mr. Taylor's store, on Columbia street.

American House.

FORT WAYNE, IA.

OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE.



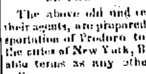
THIS house is new and commodious and furnished in the best style.—It is now kept by the subscriber, formerly of Troy, Ohio, late of PERU.

This house is intended for the accommodation of the travelling public, who may depend upon always finding good quarters, as no pains will be spared to make them comfortable. Call and see me. LEWIS HUMBERT.

Fort Wayne, March 12th 1842. 37

Storage & Forwarding

At TOLEDO, Ohio.



PALMER & Co. *Forwarding and Commission Merchants, Dealers in Flour, Grain, Salt, Plaster, Pig Iron, Anthracite Coal*, &c. and Agents for the

MERCHANTS' TRANSPORTATION COMPANY,

TROY & OSWEGO & CLINTON LINES,

ON THE ERIE CANAL & LAKES.

The above old and responsible lines, through their agents, are prepared to contract for the transportation of Produce to and Merchandize from the cities of New York, Boston, &c. on as reasonable terms as any other house in the Maumee valley.

REFER TO

Snydam, Sage & Co. New York
Hess & Powers, "
Wilkie & Dyzell, "
James S. Wyckoff & Co. "
Robt. Hunter & Co. Albany
H. C. Rossiter, Troy
Hunter & Barker, Rochester
Hunter, Palmer, & Co. Buffalo
Bronson & Crocker, Oswego
Hunter, Palmer, & Co. Cleveland
Pease & Allen "
40tf Evans & Hill, Fort Wayne.

DRIED FRUIT—25 Bushels Dried Apple for sale low, by R. W. TAYLOR,

---

St. Joseph Iron Works,

MISHAWAKA, ST. JOSEPH COUNTY, INDIANA.

THE proprietors of the St. Joseph Iron Works having their Blast Furnace in full operation would inform the public that they are prepared to fill all orders for PIG IRON AND CASTINGS that may be intrusted to them, with punctuality and despatch. Having added extensively to their machinery and other Patterns, they especially invite the attention of millwrights and others interested to their works, where they can have their machinery as well cast and finished as at eastern establishments, and at as low prices.

The proprietors will keep on hand PIG IRON and a general assortment of HOLLOW WARE, STOVES of the most approved patterns and machinery.

Also—Bark Mills, Potash Kettles, &c.

Feb. 18, 1842. 6m

NEW YORK

AND

INDIANA HOUSE.

THE subscriber having taken the establishment formerly known as the WASINGTON HALL, situated on the South side of Columbia street, Fort Wayne, Indiana, and fitted it up in a good and substantial manner, is prepared to accommodate travellers with every thing that will conduce to their comfort.

His bar is furnished with excellent liquors.

His stable is provided with an abundance of provender, and a careful hostler, and no pains will be spared to give general satisfaction.

PETER TIMMONS.

Feb. 4, 1842. 32tf

THOMAS JOHNSON,

ATTORNEY AND COUNCELLOR AT LAW,

FORT WAYNE, Indiana,

Will attend to all business in the line of his profession, in the circuit courts, and supreme court at Indianapolis; he will also attend to cases of bankruptcy in the district court at Indianapolis. Office in Hanna's three story brick, on Columbia street.

Dec. 30th, 1841.

F. P. RANDALL,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW AND MASTER IN CHANCERY.

FORT WAYNE, Indiana.

Office in the second story of Barnet & Hanna's new brick building Columbia Street.

Oct. 10, 1838. 29a.

EWING & BRACKENRIDGE.

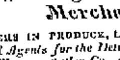
ATTORNEYS AND COUNCELLORS AT LAW.

FORT WAYNE, IA.

Office on Columbia street, one door east of J. B. Dubois, Esq.'s office, up stairs.

C. W. EWING,
R. BRACKENRIDGE.

Aug. 20, '41. 9a

1842.  1842.

Pratt & Brownlee,

Forwarding & Commission Merchants,

DEALERS IN PRODUCE, LUMBER, SALT, &C., *And Agents for the Detroit Line, Western Transportation Co., and Rail Road Line, &c. on the Erie Canal.*

REFERENCES.

A. Rindge,
Barnard Card, & Co. } New York,
R. C. Gray,
E. T. Pease.
Noyes & Hooper, Albany.
J. H. Hooker, Troy.
M. Kingman, & Co.
Gelston & Evans, } Buffalo.
J. Nottingham, & Co.
W. M. Gallagher, & Co. Erie.
Blair & Parks, Cleveland.
Hollister & Bush, Sandusky City.
Mott & Co.
Packham, & Co. } Toledo.
Gray & Lewis, Detroit.
Handay & Halliday, Massilon, O.
P. Evans & Son, Defiance O.
L. G. & R. P. Jones,
Evans & Hill. } Fort Wayne
Peter Anderson,
A. M. Higgins, } Logansport.
Strong & Miller,

The subscribers avail themselves of this opportunity to inform the Merchants of the Wabash valley that they are better able than ever to contract for the transportation of merchandize and produce to and from New York; their facilities are equal to any on the river, and they are prepared to say to all having produce to ship, that they may rely on having it done at as low rates, and with as much despatch as can be done by any other House.

AMOS PRATT,
JOHN BROWNLEE.

Maumee City, Ohio April 20th '42. 43

1842. 1842.

TRANSPORTATION.

THE DETROIT LINE, composed of first class boats on the Erie Canal, (most of which were built the past season,) and connected with facilities of the first character on the Hudson River, Western Lakes and Ohio Canal, will be prepared upon the opening of navigation to transport passengers and property with their usual care and despatch. Freight by this line from New York, should be shipped per Troy Tow Boats, and marked "Detroit Line."

AGENTS.

A. Rindge, New York,
J. H. Hooker,
A. Van Inwagen, } Troy.
M. Kingman, & Co.
Levi Tillotson, } Buffalo.
Wm. M. Gallagher, & Co. Erie, Pa.
Spear & Fletcher, Fairport, Ohio,
Winch & Wyman, Cleveland.
Flechurty & Co., Huron.
Hollister & Bush, Sandusky City.
Mott & Co., Toledo.
Gray & Lewis, Detroit.
Dousman & Brown, Milwaukie.
Smith & Webster, Chicago.
Wheeler & Porter, Mich. City.

We take pleasure in recommending the Detroit Line to our Customers along the Wabash valley who have produce to ship to an Eastern market, and assure them that it will be done at as low rates, and with as great despatch as any other responsible Line can do it.

PRATT, & BROWNLEE, Agents,
Maumee City.

April 20th, 1842. 43

Valuable Farm for Sale.

NOTICE.—I will sell at private sale my Farm in Aboit Township, 4 miles west of the City of *Fort Wayne* immediately on the Huntington State Road. There are 52 acres improved, 40 acres in clover and timothy and an Apple Orchard of 70 thrifty trees. Also several never failing springs. I will also sell the east half of the North west quarter of Section 12, Township 31, North Range 11 East, containing 80 acres, lying on the Goshen Road, seven miles from Fort *Wayne*,

THOMAS VAN ANDA,

March 7, 1841. 40c

HENRY COOPER,

Attorney at Law.

Office on Berry Street nearly opposite the Presbyterian Church

FORT WAYNE, IND.

June 19 1841. 52c

---

50 BBLS. WHISKEY, cheap for cash at E. A. CAMPBELL'S.

April 23, 1842. 43

WARNING!—Whereas my wife Johanna, has left my bed and board, without sufficient cause, and I am not willing to pay debts of her contracting, I therefore hereby warn all persons from harboring or trusting her on my account.
LAUGHLIN QUINN.
Fort Wayne, May 6th '42. 45

Coopering *Establishment.*

DAVID BALL would respectfully inform his friends and customers that his *Coopering establishment is removed to his New Shop on Main Street*, one door west of S. Ball's Pottery, where he has made arrangements to conduct his business on a more extensive scale, so that those favoring him with their custom may depend on any order in his line being executed in the best style of workmanship, and with the utmost promptitude. He will constantly keep on hand or make to order on the shortest notice, Wash-tubs, Butter-churns, Buckets of all kinds,—in short every article usually made by coopers from the smallest firkin to the largest vat or cistern.

Persons wanting large quantities of flour, pork, or whiskey barrels will do well to call on him before making a bargain elsewhere, as he has provided so large a stock as will enable him to fulfil any contract he may make.
Fort Wayne, August 20th '41 9

THE
LADIES' COMPANION,
A STANDARD NATIONAL MAGAZINE.
TWO ELEGANT STEEL PLATES IN EVERY NUMBER, THE PREVAILING FASHIONS, ETC
TERMS—$1 A YEAR IN ADVANCE—TWO COPIES FOR $5 IN ADVANCE.
Published in the city of New York, by W. W. Snowden; established in 1834.

THE LADIES' COMPANION is published monthly in the City of N. Y., and thus established in popular favor, after a progress of many years, issued with unfailing promptness and regularity,—adorned with a beauty of typographical execution which proudly challenges criticism and with engravings, prepared in every instance expressly for the work, careful selection of subjects, executed constantly with fashionable and popular taste, superintended in every department, with the most scrupulous care for its excellence in every particular, and filled with articles from the pens of the most popular, renowned, and talented writers of which our country or England can boast, it is by no means an unwarrantable presumption thus to claim for the "Ladies' Companion" the proud elevation of being a Standard National Magazine!

Looking with a jealous eye to the honor of American Literature, as well as to emolument, it is the endeavor of the proprietor of the "Companion," to be governed by principles of the broadest liberality; and to offer no pledge to the public which cannot be faithfully and fully redeemed, that every promise made in time past has been scrupulously fulfilled, is confidently asserted, and for a full confirmation of this, every reader is appealed to; and this exactness, it is supposed, will be a sufficient guaranty for the future.

After this explanation, the proprietor of the Ladies' Companion proudly directs attention to the following

Prominent Contributors:

Emma C. Embury, Lydia H. Sigourney, Frances S. Osgood, Mrs. Seba Smyth, Mrs. E. F. Ellet, Ann S. Stephens, Hannah F. Gould; Caroline Orne, Mrs. E. R. Steele, Mrs. A. M. F. Annan, late Miss Buchanan, Miss Mary Ann Brown (Eng) Miss C. F. Orne, Mrs. M. St Leon Loud, Mrs. Emiline S. Smith, Miss A. D. Woodbridge.

Professor J. H. Ingraham, Louis Fitzgerald Tasistro, N. P. Willis, Theodore S. Fay, Rev. J. H. Clinch, Rev. Charles Constantine Pise, Samuel Woodworth, Park Benjamin, Henry T. Tuckerman, Rufus Dawes, F. W. Thomas, W. Gilmore Simms, Epes Sargent; Robert Hamilton, William B. Tappan, George P. Morris, G. F. Deal, A. McMakin, Horatio Gates, John Neal, Seba Smith, Albert Pike, Isaac M'Lellan, Jr. Thomas Dunn, English, Wm. G. Howard, John M'Cabe, Henry B. Hirst.

Among the number of the contributors to the "Companion," above enumerated, will be perceived the names of many, whose charming productions have given lustre to our national literature, and whose reputation is identified with the progression of their country to that position in the world of letters, to which they have been eagerly instrumental in advancing it, and among them will be found the names of ladies who have established the claim of woman to the possession of the loftiest intellect, in its more refined and delicate characteristics, and have reared an enduring monument to the virtues and elevation of their sex. The talents of the contributors, it will be perceived, are of the most varied character. By this it is rendered certain that every taste will be gratified—that every branch of elegant literature will receive attention. Poetry, tales, sketches, essays—the instructive and the amusing—the grave and the gay—will be blended, to enhance the interest of the magazine.

THE EMBELLISHMENTS.

Even in this important respect the "Companion" may be safely pronounced to maintain a decided superiority over every competitor; and in regard to its gorgeous engravings, the work is distinguished above every literary periodical, whether in England or America. Every number is ornamented with steel plates, executed by the first artists, in the most finished manner, expressly for the work! *Scriptural engravings* are, also, occasionally published. The reader therefore, for the low price at which the "Companion" is afforded, in addition to its admirable literary articles, obtains a port folio of elegant steel engravings.

THE MONTHLY FASHIONS

are also given, illustrative of the changes of attire, in female costume and ornaments. These plates are not executed on wood, but are elaborately engraved on steel, as to be of themselves worthy of preservation as beautiful pictures; for it is the determination of the proprietor of the Ladies' Companion, to offer nothing to its readers that is not worthy of unqualified admiration.

THE MUSICAL DEPARTMENT

receives the utmost attention. A piece of music is given in every number, and an experienced and competent musical professor having the immediate supervision, the selections may be relied upon as being from the most pleasing and popular songs. Above all, it will be made a matter of especial attention, to have every piece of music printed correctly and free from errors.

LITERARY NOTICES.

Criticism upon the publications which may from time to time be issued, is a matter involving serious responsibilities; especially when the decision of the critic is expected to influence a large portion of the community; and while the receipt of the books issued by the most prominent publishing houses in the country, enables the proprietor of the Ladies' Companion to announce the reviews of new works to form one of the features in the conduct of the Magazine the reader who consults them for guidance in the selection of books for perusal, may place upon them implicit reliance. The basis of criticism is an impartial and independent judgment.

EDITORS' TABLE.

Under this head the more important events which may transpire, worthy of comment, will be found, embracing every subject; either local or foreign, that is considered of sufficient interest to demand attention.

In conclusion, the proprietor pledges himself that every effort will be expended to make the Ladies' Companion pre eminent for the beauty and accuracy of its typography—the variety and high tone of its literary articles—the quality and value of its music—and the splendor of its pictorial embellishments.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

The Ladies' companion is published at Three Dollars a year, payable in advance, or four dollars during the year. Two copies for five dollars if current funds, in advance—post paid. The work is punctually issued on the first of every month, and is forwarded to subscribers by the earliest mails, strongly enveloped. New volumes commence with May and November numbers.

Persons residing in those states where no small bills are issued, can enclose by mail a five dollar note and credit will be given for the full amount.

All letters and communications must be post paid, or they are not taken from the post office. Address WM. W. SNOWDEN,
121 Fulton Street N. Y.

THE NEW GENNESSEE FARMER,
AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL.

VOLUME THREE—FOR 1842.

THE CHEAPEST AGRICULTURAL PAPER in the Union:—6 Large Pages Monthly, (with engravings,) only 50 Cents per year!!

HENRY COLMAN, EDITOR,

(*Late Agricultural Commissioner of the State of Massachusetts, and Editor of the New Eng. Farmer.*)

Grateful for the extensive patronage which the New Genesee Farmer has received during the past year, the proprietor now has the satisfaction of announcing that he has made such arrangements for the coming year as cannot fail to be highly gratifying to the readers of the paper, and secure for it a still more extensive circulation.

Desiring to make it the most useful and widely circulating agricultural paper in the Union, the proprietor has engaged the services of the celebrated and eminent agricultural writer and orator, HENRY COLMAN, well known as the late Agricultural Commissioner of the State of Massachusetts and formerly editor of the New England Farmer. Depending on the co-operation and support of the friends of agriculture in the Empire State and the Great West, Mr. Colman has consented to leave the field where he has labored with so much honor and success and locate at Rochester, where through the medium of the Genesee Farmer, he expects to find a more extensive field of usefulness.

The former editors and contributors will continue their assistance, and care will be taken to make the paper interesting and useful, not only to farmers, but to all persons engaged in rural or domestic affairs. With such a combination of talent, the New Genesee Farmer cannot fail to obtain an immense circulation—give a new impulse to the cause of agriculture—promote the best interests of community, and tend to increase the wealth and prosperity of the Nation.—It is hoped therefore, that every friend of agriculture—every well wisher of his neighborhood and his country, will lend his aid, and not only subscribe himself, but induce his neighbors to subscribe also. The paper will be continued at its present low price, in order that its influence may be most widely extended. Its appearance will be considerably improved, and having now a Power Press exclusively for the work, greater promptness and regularity will be secured.—Careful clerks are engaged to mail the papers, so that it is believed there will be little cause for complaint hereafter.

Post Masters and their Assistants are authorized and respectfully solicited to act as Agents and remit subscriptions for the Farmer. The low price at which it is published will not allow of much pecuniary compensation to Agents, but it is believed they will find a reward in the benefits which result from the circulation of such periodicals in their neighborhoods.

☞Persons ordering papers are requested to *strictly observe the* TERMS, and be careful to write *plainly* the names of subscribers, their Post Office County, and State; and in all cases to send the money with the order, so that the perplexity of keeping accounts may be avoided.

M. B. BATEHAM, Property.

TERMS.—If current money is sent [such as New York or New England bills,] commission will be allowed as follows:—
Seven copies, for . . . . $3 00 } Payment always
Twelve do. for . . . . 5,00 } to be made in
Twenty-five do. for . . . 10,00 } advance.
No commission will be allowed, where current money is sent. Address,
BATEHAM & COLMAN,
December 1, 1841. Rochester N. Y.

FRUIT-TREES.

THE Subscriber proposes to furnish, during the coming spring, any quantity of the best quality of grafted fruit trees, consisting of a great variety of apple, at $10 per hundred, or for single trees 12 3-4 cents; pear 50 cents per tree. Any person wishing to engage fruit trees will please call upon Henry Work, who is authorized to contract for their delivery.

HAMPTON BROWNE
References { S. HANNA / T. W. SWEENY / DANIEL REID
Wayne county, Ia., Jan 1, 1842. 29

HEADACHE.

JUDGE PATTERSON

Read the following from Judge Patterson, for thirty years the first Judge of the County in which he lives.

Middletown, N J. March 12, 1840.

Messrs. Comstock & Co.

Gentlemen—You are at liberty to make such use of the following certificate as you deem will best subserve the purpose for which it is intended.

CERTIFICATE OF JUDGE PATTERSON.

I HEREBY CERTIFY that my daughter has been afflicted with sick headache for the space of about 20 years,—the attacks occurring once in about two weeks frequently lasting 24 hours, during which time the paroxysms have been so severe, as apparently soon to deprive her of life. And after having tried most all other remedies in vain, I have been induced as a last resort to try spohn's Headache Remedy as sold by you; and to the great disappointment and joy of herself and all her friends found very material relief from the first dose of the medicine, which she has followed up the directions with the article, and in every case when an attack was threatened has found immediate relief, until she is now permanently cured. The attacks now occur very seldom, and disappear almost immediately after taking the quantity directed. A hope that others may be benefitted with the use of this truly invaluable medicine, has induced me to send you the above, and remain your obedient servant,

JEHU PATTERSON,
Judge of the Court of C. P.

Sold only by Comstock & Co. 71 Maiden Lane.
For sale by Evans & Hill.

From the New York Herald.

MYSTERIOUS.

A gentleman belonging to one of the most ancient and wealthy families of this city, who must be well known to numerous friends, having since the year 1818 up to recently, been bent nearly double, and for several years confined to his bed, has been restored to good health—has regained his natural erect position—and has quitted his carriage, and now walks with ease!! We believe it is the gentleman's own description as near as possible, and there is no exaggeration in it.—We will give inquirers his address, and doubt not his humane feelings will excuse the liberty; so that any one *doubting* may *know* these facts—though he requests his name may not appear in print. Among other similar instances, Mr. Jas G. Reynolds, 144 Christie street, has been restored, and will give personal assurances of the facts of his case. Both were rheumatism, and contracted cords and sinews. How has this been done?

Answer—By the *Indian Vegetable Elixir* internally, and *Hewes' Nerve and Bone Liniment* externally.—*N. Y. Herald. Jan 26, 1841.*

Sold *Only* by Comstock & Co. 71 Maiden Lane.

For sale by Evans & Hill.

$100 Reward.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD has been offered for months, to any one who will use a bottle of *Hays' Liniment* for the *Piles* without being cured. Of thousands sold, in no one instance has it failed of a cure. Proof overwhelming to be seen where it is sold. It is also a certain cure in *nearly every case*, (externally) in the following complaints.

For the Piles, for all Dropsy, Tender Feet, Sore throat by cancers or ulcers, Croup Whooping cough, Scald Head, Tightness of the chest, especially in children, Foul ulcers of the legs, or other foul sores, however obstinate or long standing, Fresh wounds, Chilblains, &c. &c.

LOOK OUT

Some swindlers have counterfeited this article, and put it up with various devices. Do not be imposed upon. One thing only will protect you—it is the name of COMSTOCK & CO; *that name must be always on the wrapper*, or you are cheated. Do not forget it. Take this direction with you, and test by that, or never buy it; for it is *impossible* for any other to be true or genuine.—Sold by COMSTOCK & CO.
New York.
71 Maiden Lane.
For sale by Evans & Hill.

CAPS.—Fur, hair, seal, and seloff caps at
E. A. CAMPBELL'S.

THE LADY'S
WORLD of FASHION.

A new Monthly Magazine with the above title, embellished with the earliest Fashions from Paris and London, elegant Steel and Mezzotint Engravings, Lace Work, Embroidery, Music, &c will be issued early in December in advance of the other Magazines for January. The work will be devoted especially to the ladies, and will be issued in a style never before attempted in this country. It will contain articles from the most popular and pleasing writers of the day on every variety of subject, but the work will bear the name devoted to the cultivation of the home virtues. The contents of the stories will be of a practical, domestic character, from the pens of our best female writers, while the earliest fashions in all their varieties shall be correctly given to make the whole work an every fireside to the ladies of the Fashionable and the gay,—the home of the virtuous matron, whose own needle supplies her garment, as well as the store and sewing room of the mantua maker and milliner.

The Main Design of the Work.

The prominent design of the Magazine will be to furnish in elegant and attractive style, the earliest, most correct, and full report in advance of all the other Magazines, and prior to the issuing of them here, of the Monthly Fashions direct from Paris and London. The advantage of this to every lady, who makes taste in dress the least matter of life, will at once be apparent, and to the professional dress maker and milliner of the United States, the enterprise will be of incalculable advantage. It is proposed to issue every month a number and variety of costume, which will put to the blush every thing in the way of monthly reports of the Fashions heretofore attempted.

For this purpose the publisher has embarked the most ample means and resources in the enterprise, and has matured his plans both in this country and in Europe prior to announcement. It has been a favorite project, and has been deliberately undertaken, and will be carried through vigorously. The first number will give an idea of the superior excellence of the plates.

Elegant Steel Engravings.

In order to render the work unequalled in the highest degree, and to make it a perfect *parlor companion*, and an *ornament to the centre-table*, as well as entertaining in its literature, and useful in the style of the fashion plates, it is promised to issue the most elegant Steel and Mezzotint engravings, from the first artists in the country, illustrated by choice and entertaining stories of domestic life. To vary the style of illustrations, occasional *Lace Patterns* and *Embroidery*, got out in unsurpassed beauty and truth, by that excellent artist F. Quarre, Esq. will also be given; and to leave nothing undone, at times, will be given, the most popular and elegant Music of the day, Songs Gallopades, Marches, etc.

The Typography.

The work will be printed on clear and beautiful type, on a page larger than any present three dollar Magazines, with fine margin, and strong, white paper, and will contain as much matter as can be compressed into thirty six large octavo pages.

Time of Delivery.

The Magazine will be issued on or before the 15th of the month preceding the month for which it will be published, or dated, or about the time the steamships which sail from Europe on the first of the month, usually arrive. Thus the work will be in the hands of every subscriber with the most correct fashions before they can be got out here, and anticipating all other Magazines at least six weeks.

To bring the work within the reach of all, it will be issued at two dollars per annum for a single, or three copies for five dollars invariably in advance, post paid. The cheapness of the work will be at once appreciated, when we state that the London World of Fashion retails in this country at $10 per annum, and the Lady's World of Fashion will include every variety in the same style of excellence.

TO CLUBS.—*Three copies for five dollars, Eight do. for ten dollars.*

Current funds, post paid.

Editors who wish an exchange, upon copying this prospectus, with the work for one year.
Address C. J. PETERSON,
Ledger Building, Phila.

White Dog Money.

WHITE DOG MONEY taken in exchange for Goods.
Feb 18. R. W. TAYLOR.

WM. H. BROOKS, M. D.

RESPECTFULLY tenders his services to the citizens of Fort Wayne and surrounding country, in the various branches of his Profession. Dr. B. is a graduate of the Medical School at Lexington, Ky., and of the reformed Medical College at Ohio. He has had several years experience in treating diseases incident to this climate, and flatters himself that he is qualified to discriminate closely, and prescribe with a good degree of general success. His familiarity with the *Reformed System of Practice* renders his treatment of *Chronic Diseases* eminently successful. Those wishing to avail themselves of his services may rely on the best of his skill and attention. Office in the "Union Hall," one door west of the Bank.

Fort Wayne, Aug. 25, 1841. 71f

THE COUNTERFEITER'S DEATH BLOW.

The public will please observe that no Brandreth's pills are genuine unless the box has three labels upon it, each containing a fac-simile signature of my hand writing, thus—B. Brandreth.—These labels are engraved on steel, beautifully designed, and done at an expense of several thousand dollars.

THE BRANDRETH PILLS.

THE remarkable cures which have been effected by Brandreth's Pills have astonished the whole medical world, many of whom have conceded that they are the greatest blessings that ever was given to the world.

The reason these celebrated pills have such a universally good effect is because their action harmonizes with the human body.

"Purge out the old leaven that ye may be a new lump," is the language of Holy Writ, a figure applied spiritually it is true, but how could it have any application unless confirmed by practical experience in the body of matter? The foundation upon which this figure of scripture rests is as immoveable as the laws which govern the tides, or that occasion the thunders of heaven.

When a dose of Brandreth's pills are taken, they are digested, and pass to every part of the system; but they leave no body when they have effected the intended purpose, and health and vigor are by them insured.

Mineral medicines may enter the system; but they are with difficulty got out again, and they always occasion pain and misery while they remain in the body.

Whereas Brandreth's pills are as innocent as a piece of bread, and are evacuated with the disease for which they are taken.

From the time we are born to the time we cease to breathe, our bodies are constantly wasting, and as constantly building up. The action of the atmosphere wears or wastes them. The food we eat, the digestive organs convert into blood, which renews or builds up by its circulating power. Thus the human body is healthy when the blood circulates freely, and when any thing prevents its free course through the veins, disease commences.

Remember! the top—the side—and the bottom.

☞ My own office is on third street, between Maine and Walnut, where the *genuine Pills* can always be obtained.

The following are the only authorized agents in the under mentioned places.

J. W. TOWNLEY—*Fort Wayne.*
D. M'CLAIN—*Marion Township.*
THOMAS KIMSEY—*Monmouth.*
JAMES CRAB *Decatur.*
A. BLOSSOM—*Willshire.*

INTERESTING TO FARMERS.

SAVE YOUR FLAX-SEED.

CASH, and a fair price will be paid for Flax seed next fall at the Woodlawn Mill one mile east of Fort Wayne, by the undersigned.
M. S. WINES
Woodlawn Feb. 4th, 1841. 33e

WANTED.

WHITE-DOG MONEY, in exchange for goods at the cheap store of
E. A. CAMPBELL'S.
Dec. 23, '41. 27c

"Come to me ye naked! and I will clothe ye!!"

JAS. M. BLOSSOM, TAILOR, grateful for the liberal patronage bestowed on him by the public, would inform his friends generally, that he still continues his business on Columbia street, one door east of the Post Office, where he will at all times wait on his customers with great pleasure, all garments made by him warranted to fit.
N. B. Cutting done on short notice.
Fort Wayne, Jan. 20, '42. 3m

CLOTHING,

READY made clothing; coats, overcoats, vests and pants of superior quality and at reduced prices at E. A. CAMPBELL'S.

The human Hair.

Cleanliness of the Head and Hair.

Strange it is that persons who attend strictly to personal cleanliness, baths, &c. should neglect the Head—the hair—the most essential; the most exposed, and the most beautiful when properly cared for, of all the gifts of the Creator. Perfectly free may it be kept of dandruff or scurf with a certainty that the hair cannot fall out, by the use of the Balm of Columbia. Ladies, will you make your toilet without this article? I answer fearlessly, NO, if you have once tried it and experienced its purifying effects—its sweet perfume.

A hundred articles have been put forth on the credit of this—the only first—the only really valuable article. A mass of testimony from all classes to these facts.

LOOK OUT—Counterfeits are abroad. Look always to the name of COMSTOCK & CO. on the splendid wrappers, and never buy it without that name.

From the Boston Chronicle.

We see by an advertisement in another column that Messrs. Comstock & Co., the Agents for Oldridge's Balm of Columbia, have deputies to sell that article in Boston and elsewhere. We know a lady of this city whose hair was so nearly gone as to expose entirely her Phrenological developments, which, considering that they betokened a most amiable disposition, was not in reality very unfortunate. Nevertheless she mourned the loss of locks she had worn, and after a year's fruitless resort to miscalled restoratives, purchased, some month ago, a bottle or two of Oldridge's Balm, and she has now ringlets in profusion glossy and of raven blackness. We are not puffing—none of it has been sent to us, and indeed, we do not want any, for though we were obliged to wear a wig a year ago, we have now, through its virtues, hair enough and of a passable quality of our own.

Daring Fraud.

The Balm of Columbia has been imitated by a notorious counterfeiter. Let it never be purchased or used unless it have the signature of COMSTOCK & CO on a splendid wrapper. This is the only external test that will secure the public against imposition.

For sale by Evans & Hill.

New Goods.

A splendid stock of fall and winter GOODS just received and for sale at the *New Store*, if one's block. E. A. CAMPBELL.
December 1st, 1841.

I HAVE three Threshing Machines on hand which I will sell on good terms. They are a good article for farmers.
SAMUEL HANNA.
Fort Wayne, July 23, 1841. 5

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing between David H. Colerick, Wm. H. Coombs as attorneys at law, is this dissolved by mutual consent. All business heretofore commenced by them as partners will receive their attention as usual.
Fort Wayne Dec. 24 1841.
D. H. COLERICK,
WM. H. COOMBS

Medical Notice.

DOCTORS THOMPSON & STURGIS respectfully inform the citizens of Ft Wayne and vicinity, that they will continue the practice of MEDICINE & SURGERY in all their various branches. Office next door to Comparet and Scott's, and nearly opposite the store of L. G. & R. P. Jones.

L. G. THOMPSON
C. E. STURGIS,
Fort Wayne March 20 1841.

Boots & Shoes of every variety from the French slipper to Brogans, also from the Grecian boot to no. 12, at
E. A. CAMPBELL'S.

A FEW hundred weight of good butter for sale at E. A. CAMPBELL'S.

Fort Wayne Axe Factory
AND MACHINE SHOP.

THE undersigned having located himself in the city of Fort Wayne, a few rods east of Samuel Edsall's saw mill, would inform the public that he has commenced the manufacture of EDGE TOOLS of every description, also all kinds of *Grist and Saw Mill Lane* and all kinds of SCREW WORK such as Miller's and Clothier's Screws. He will also furnish all kinds of cast iron gearing for grist mills or any other machinery, or do any kind of BRASS CASTING which may be wanted in this or the adjoining Counties.

He assures the public, should they favor him with their work, that from his experience in some of the best eastern factories, by strict attention to the workmanship, and using the best materials that they will be no longer under the necessity of sending east or south for the above articles. At least call and examine for yourselves.

☞All orders from a distance will meet with prompt attention.

Cast and wrought Iron and brass TURNING, done to order,

GEORGE BUCHANAN.
March 26, 1842. 39f

WOOL CARDING.

THE subscriber will be prepared to card wool on or before the 10th of May next at his mill on the Little St. Joseph River, about 3 miles above Fort Wayne City, near the Wabash and Erie Canal Feeder. He is also preparing to MANUFACTURE WOOL into

SATTINETTS, JEANS, CLOTHS, BLANKETS and FLANNELS,

which he expects to get into operation by September next.

COUNTRY FULLING will be attended to in the Fall. HENRY JOHNS.
April 9th 1842. 43

Bankruptcy Notice.

United States of America, } ss
District of Indiana }

In the District Court in Bankruptcy—

THE first Monday in and 21st day of March, 1842, on this day the following person filed his petition praying for the benefit of the Bankrupt law, which is ordered to stand for hearing in the city of Indianapolis on the fourth Monday in May next, and that notice thereof signed by the Clerk be published in the Fort Wayne Sentinel printed in Fort Wayne, at least twenty days before said day of hearing, to wit: HENRY BURNELL, of Allen county.

By order of the Court,
HORACE BASSETT, Clk.
April 20, 1842. 43

WANTED.

20,000 BUSHELS OF WHEAT for which good funds will be paid at the highest market price on delivery, by
R. W. TAYLOR.
April 9, 1842. 41

BLANKS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Moffat's Life Pills
AND
PHOENIX BITTERS.

ORIGIN OF THE LIFE MEDICINES.—The reader may not perhaps be aware that the origin of Moffat's Life Medicines was the result of a protracted and painful illness of their originator, Mr. JOHN MOFFAT. When taken ill, Mr. M. was a prosperous and flourishing merchant in the lower part of the city, and having consulted and employed a number of our most skillful physicians, he after months of suffering, was prevailed upon to purchase the recipe of the invaluable vegetable preparation now offered to the public.

The effect of the Life Medicines in his own case was so singular and remarkable, that he immediately determined to offer to the world a medicine to which he not only owed his life, but his happiness. The uniform success which has since attended their administration in every instance, where a fair trial has been given them, has been attested by thousands, and incontestibly proves their intrinsic merit.

BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, AND THE CAUSE.

A well regulated and proportionate quantity of bile upon the stomach is always requisite for the promotion of sound health—it stimulates digestion, and keeps the intestinal canal free from all obstruction. On the interior surface of the liver is a peculiar bladder, in which the bile is first preserved, being formed by the liver from the blood. Thence it passes into the stomach and intestines, and regulates the indigestion. Thus we see when there is a deficiency of bile, the body is constantly costive. On the other hand an overabundance of bile causes frequent nausea in the stomach, and often promotes very severe attacks of disease, which sometimes end in death.

Fevers are always preceded by symptoms of a disordered stomach; as are also scrofulous disorders, and all sympathetic, functional, or febrile diseases. From the same cause, the natural and healthy action of the heart, and the whole vascular system is impaired and reduced below its natural standard, as exhibited in palpitations; languid pulse, torpors of the limbs, syncope, and even death itself, in consequence of an overabundance of a peculiar offensive substance to the digestive organs.

The approach of bilious diseases is at all times attended by decided symptoms of an existing diseased state of the stomach and bowels; i. e. with those signs which are known to point out their contents to be of a morbid irritating nature; but whenever the alimentary canal happens to be loaded with irritating matter, some derangement of the healthy operation, either of the general system, or of some particular organ of the body, is the certain result; and when this state happens to be united with any other symptoms of disease, its effects are always thereby much aggravated. The progress of organic obstruction is often so rapid as scarcely to admit of time for the application of such aid as is to be offered by art; yet, in general, the premonitory symptoms of gastric load are perceptible for a day or two previous to the feverish paroxysm, a period when the most efficacious assistance may be given by unloading the stomach and alimentary canal of its irritating contents, and thus reducing the susceptibility of disease.

The Life Medicines should always be taken in the early stages of bilious complaints; and if persevered in strictly according to the directions, will positively effect a cure.

THE LIFE MEDICINES.—GENERAL REMARKS.

These medicines are indebted for their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and enduing them with renewed tone and vigor, and to the undoubted fact that at a very early period in their history they had rescued sufferers from the very verge of an untimely grave, after all the deceptive nostrums of the day, prescribed by physicians had utterly failed, to which cases they also permanently secured that uniform enjoyment of health, without which life itself is but a partial blessing. So great indeed had their efficacy invariably proved, that it was scarcely less than miraculous to those who were unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they were compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

THE PHOENIX BITTERS are so called, because they possess the power of restoring the expiring embers of health, to a glowing vigor throughout the constitution, as the Phoenix is to be restored to life from the ashes of its own dissolution. The Phoenix Bitters are entirely vegetable, composed of roots found only in certain parts of the western country, which will infallibly cure FEVERS AND AGUES of all kinds; will never fail to eradicate entirely all the effects of mercury infinitely sooner than the most powerful preparations of Sarsaparilla, and will immediately cure the determination of blood to the head; never fail in the sickness *incident to young females*; and will be found a certain remedy in all cases of *nervous debility and weakness* of the most impaired constitutions. As a remedy for *Chronic and inflammatory rheumatism*, the efficacy of the Phoenix bitters will be demonstrated by the use of a single bottle.

The proprietor rejoices in the opportunity afforded by the universal diffusion of the press, for placing his VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES within the knowledge and reach of every individual in the community. Unlike the host of pernicious quackeries, which boast of vegetable ingredients, the Life pills are purely and solely vegetable, and contain neither mercury, antimony arsenic, nor any other mineral, in any form whatever. They are entirely composed of extracts from rare and powerful plants, the virtues of which, though long known to several Indian tribes and recently to some eminent pharmaceutical chemists, are altogether unknown to the ignorant pretenders to medical science; and were never before administered in so happily efficacious a combination.

Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them; and to remove the hardened fæces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these, and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or diarrhea with its imminent dangers. This fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudice of these well-informed men against the quack medicines of the age. The second effect of the VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means, the liver and the lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

The following are among the distressing variety of human diseases, to which the vegetable Life Pills are well known to be infallible.

DYSPEPSIA, by thoroughly cleansing the first and second stomachs, and creating a flow of pure healthy bile, instead of the stale acrid kind, Flatulency, Palpitation of the heart, Loss of appetite, heart burn and head ache, restlessness ill-temper, anxiety, languor and melancholy, which are the general symptoms of Dyspepsia, will vanish as a natural consequence of its cure. Costiveness, by cleansing the whole length of the intestines with a solvent process, and without violence; all violent purges leave the bowels costive within two days. Diarrhea and Cholera, by removing the sharp, acrid fluids by which these complaints are occasioned, and by promoting the lubricative secretions of the mucus membrane. Fevers of all kinds, by restoring the blood to a regular circulation through the process of perspiration in some cases, and the thorough solution of all intestinal obstructions in others. The Life medicines have been known to cure Rheumatism permanently in three weeks, and gout in half that time, by removing local inflammation from the muscles and ligaments of the joints. Dropsies of all kinds, by freeing and strengthening the kidneys and bladder; they operate most delightfully on these important organs, and hence have ever been found a certain remedy for the worst cases of gravel. Also worms by dislodging from the turnings of the bowels the slimy matter to which these creatures adhere.—Asthma and consumption, by relieving the air vessels of the lungs from the mucus, which even slight colds will occasion, which if not removed becomes hardened, and produces those dreadful diseases. Scurvy, Ulcers, and inveterate sores, by the perfect purity which these Life Pills give to the blood, and all the humors. Scorbutic eruptions and bad complexions, by their alterative effect upon the fluids that feed the skin, the morbid state of which occasions all eruptive complaints, sallow, cloudy, and other disagreeable complexions. The use of these pills for a very short time will effect an entire cure of Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, and a striking improvement in the clearness of the skin. Common colds and influenza, will always be cured by one dose, or by two, even in the worst cases. Piles,—as a remedy for this most distressing and obstinate malady, the Vegetable Life Pills deserve a distinct and emphatic recommendation. It is well known to hundreds in this city, that the originator of these invaluable Pills, was himself afflicted with this complaint for upwards of thirty five years, and that he tried in vain every remedy prescribed within the whole compass of the Materia Medica. He however, at length tried the medicine which he now offers to the public, and he was cured in a very short time, after his recovery had been pronounced not only improbable, but absolutely impossible by any human means.

For sale by EVANS & HILL.
Ft. Wayne, Aug. 7, 1841. 7p-ly

Coopering! Coopering!!



THE subscriber is now doing the coopering business up in the right kind of style. He has permanently engaged several first rate workmen; his timber is of the first quality and well seasoned; in short, he has every thing just right and will do all kinds of work in a manner to give the most perfect satisfaction.

His shop is at the building known as the 'brick school house,' on the north side of the canal, where he keeps constantly on hand, all kinds of ready made casks, tubs, &c.

R. GRISWOLD.
Ft. Wayne, Oct. 16, '41. 16o

Jew Davids
OR
HEBREW PLASTER.

THIS Receipe, obtained of an old Jew by a traveler in the eastern countries, bids fair to be of immense value in the Western world. Since this Plaster has been introduced into America, ... plaster, salve, ointment or liniment has been discontinued by all who has had an opportunity of testing the superior medical virtues of the Jew David's or Hebrew Plaster. Truth, though simple, is powerful, and will prevail with an enlightened community, over all the puffings and fictitious affidavits with which the world is flooded. The sterling worth of this plaster is recognized, appreciated, and its use sanctioned by the highest classes of society. One simultaneous burst of approbation arises from the thousands who have used it, that when a remedy possesses highly intrinsic merits like this, it does not fail of receiving the patronage of our intelligent public.

The peculiarities of this Chemical Compound, are owing to its extraordinary effects upon the animal fibre or nerves, ligaments and muscles, its virtues being carried by them to the immediate seat of the disease or of pain and weakness.

However good any internal remedy may be this, as an external application, will prove a powerful auxiliary, in removing the disease and facilitating the cure, in cases of Local Inflammation, Scrofulous affections, King's Evil, Gout, Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, and in all cases where seated pain or weakness exists.

The Resurrection
OR
PERSIAN PILLS.

These pills raise from the gratest weakness, distress and suffering, to a state of strength health and happiness. The name of these pills originated from the circumstance of the medicine being found only in the cemeteries of Persia.

This vegetable production being of a peculiar kind, led to the experiments as to its medical qualities and virtues. In half a century it became an established medicine for the diseases of that country. The extract of this singular production was introduced into some parts of Europe in the year 1792, and used by many celebrated physicians in curing certain diseases, when all other medicines had been used in vain. Early in the year 1892, the extract was combined with a certain vegetable medicine imported from Hurs Bae, in the East Indies, and formed into pills.

The admirable effect of this compound upon the human system led physicians and families into its general use. Their long established character their universal and healing virtues, their detergent and cleansing qualities of their specific debility upon the glandular part of the system, are such will sustain their reputation and general use in the American Republic.

☞Half Boxes contain 37 pills, price 31 cents—whole Boxes contain 73 pills, price 63 cents.

E. Chase & Co. are agents for the United States Texas, Mexico and Canadas. Office No. 1. Arcade Hall, Rochester.

H. E Marnard & Co. State agents for Indiana and Illinois.

The above medicines are for sale by.
Robert Dykes, Agent, Fort Wayne.
G. AF . . . . do Huntington,
——slier, do Warsaw.

HAVE YOU A COUGH!—Do not neglect it!—Thousands have met a premature death for the want of a little attention to a common cold.

Have you a cough! Rev Dr. Bartholomew's Expectorant Syrup, a safe medical prescription, containing no poisonous drugs, and used in an extensive practice for several years, will most positively afford relief, and save you from that awful disease pulmonary consumption, which usually sweeps into the grave, hundreds of young, the old, the fair the lovely and the gay!

Have you a cough?—Be persuaded to purchase a bottle of this Expectorant Syrup to day!!—To morrow may be too late.

Have you a cough? Bartholomew's Expectorant Syrup is the only remedy you should take to cure you.

For this plain reason:—That in no one of the thousand cases where it has been used, has it failed to relieve.

For sale at the drug store of Comstock & Co. and nearly all respectable Drug stores.
Sold . . . . omstock & Co. 71 Maiden Lane.
For . . . e by EVANS & HILL.

DeKalb Circuit Court, May Term 1842.

Anthony Dodge, }
vs. } Foreign Attachment.
Jabez Cady, }

WHEREAS on the 19th day of March, 1842, the above plaintiff filed in the clerk's office of the DeKalb Circuit Court an affidavit, sworn to before Arnd Walden, one of the associate Judges of the said DeKalb Circuit Court, wherein he saith that Jabez Cady is indebted to him the full and just sum of thirty-five dollars by a certain promissory note drawn by the said Cady, dated the 21st of December, 1840, payable on the first day of Jan. 1842, in carpenter and joiner work to said Anthony Dodge, and that the said Jabez Cady is not now a resident of the State of Indiana, and the said Dodge having filed . . . as required by law, a writ of foreign attachment was issued from the Clerk's office directed to the Sheriff of DeKalb County, which writ was returned to the Clerk's office by said Sheriff on the 23d day March 1842 with the following endorsement:

I this day, the 22d of March, have with the assistance of Solomon Delong, attached the following property in Newville township, DeKalb County; the north part of west half of south west quarter of Sec. 6; being twenty acres, more or less, and have appraised the above described land at $3 25 per acre. Also lots No. 72 and 73; and also a fraction lying on the south east end of the above lots, running parallel with the river St Joseph on the town plat of Vienna, said lots and fraction valued at $30 00.

Notice is therefore given to the said Jabez Cady to appear on the first day of the next term of said Court, to be holden at the house of Wesley Park, in Auburn, on the 2d day of May 1842, and defend said suit, or the same will be determined in his absence.

SAMUEL W. SPROTT, Clk.
March 23d 1842. 39

CLOTHS.—Black, blue-black, blue, green, brown and gray cloths at the cheap store
E. A. CAMPBELL.

MERINOES.—Figured and plain merinoes Delaines, &c., &c., &c., can be found at the lowest price at E. A. CAMPBELL'S.

ALCOHOL.—A large quantity of French and Peach BRANDY, Monongahela, Old Rye and Irish WHISKEY, Holland GIN, Batavia BITTERS, VINEGAR, &c., all of which are of a good quality and will be sold very low for cash, by L. G. & R. P. JONES.
April 27, 1842. 44

CALL AND SETTLE.—All persons indebted to the firm of L. G. & R. P. JONES, are hereby notified to call and settle their accounts immediately, either by cash or note, as further indulgence cannot be given.
April 28, 1842. 44

MORGAN LEWIS

INFORMS his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a shop for the manufacture of

Copper, Tin, and Sheet Iron Ware

in all its branches, in the building on the north of Columbia street, lately occupied as a drug store by Doct. Beecher, (the chequered front,) where he intends to keep constantly on hand all articles in his line, which he will sell at the lowest possible rates, for cash or produce.

Old ware will be repaired at the shortest notice.

_ Old copper, brass, pewter, and paper rags taken at the highest market price.
Fort wayne, Feb. 10, 1842. 34tf.

"On his own Hook."

ISAAC MARSH would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he has taken a shop two doors north of Evans & Lindenberger's store, near the upper canal bridge, where he intends to carry on the COPPER, TIN, AND SHEET IRON MANUFACTURE, in all its branches. His ware shall always be made of the best materials and in the best manner; and what is of some consequence in times, it shall be sold at the lowest rates. He would invite those who wish to purchase any articles in his line to give him a call.

All kinds of country produce, paper rags, old Copper, pewter, beeswax, tallow, and Ginseng will be taken in payment for ware, but no TRUST.
Fort Wayne, Feb. 10, 1842.

Cabinet and Chair Making.

B. H. TOWER, informs the public that he is now carrying on the Cabinet and Chair making business in all its various branches. His Furniture and Chairs he warrants to be as well made and will sell as cheap as any other establishment in the country. He keeps on hand or will make to order all kinds of Rocking and WINDSOR CHAIRS, SIDE-BOARDS, BUREAUX, Bedstead and Cradles, Work Stands, Tables, &c. &c.



B. T. especially invites the attention of the newly married, and those who intend to enter the matrimonial state to his ware room, where they may find every article in his line which they may need either in commencing housekeeping or afterwards.
Fort Wayne, March 26, 1842. 1,39

L. P. FERRY,
Attorney & Counsellor-at-Law,
FORT WAYNE, IA.

WILL attend to all business entrusted to him professionally, in the counties of Allen Adams, Huntington, Whitley, Noble, Lagrange Steuben, and De Kalb; and to collections throughout the state.

Having formed a connection with a gentleman of the bar resident at Indianapolis, he will be enabled to assist persons in taking the benefit of the BANKRUPT LAW, with less expense and delay than would otherwise attend the application.

REFERENCES—
A. Hamilton, Esq. Fort Wayne.
H. McCulloch, Esq. "
F. Comparet, Esq. "
Capt. Jos. Morgan, "
Hon. Jas. W. Borden. "
Capt. E. Murray, Huntington co.
S. L. Rugg, Esq. Adams co.
W. White, Esq. Noble co.
Dr. Marsh. Steuben co.
Col. J. B. Durel, Logansport.
☞ Office on the north side of Main, west of Calhoun-street. 1tf

Western Farmer's own Paper.

The Union Agriculturist
AND WESTERN PRAIRIE FARMER.

Published at Chicago, Monthly, by the Union Agricultural Society, the organ of the Illinois State Agricultural Society and of other Western Societies.

VOL. SECOND, 1842.

The matter is prepared expressly for the *Western Farmer*, one half to three fourths of it being original, and the remainder selected from thirty three *Agricultural papers*, (every one in the United States, that is known to us,) and a great variety of other exchange publications and scientific works. In the first volume we published 130 communications, from practical farmers all over the West; and it is expected this year, the paper being more extensively known, that we shall be able to give many more.

The second volume is commenced with *twelve pages*, and contains more matter than any other agricultural paper in the United States. It is expected the subscriptions will enable the U. A. S. to continue it in this manner; the object of the Society being not to make money, but to furnish Western Farmers with a paper adapted to their wants at the least cost at which it can be published. But should the expense of publication not be defrayed, the number of pages will be reduced to eight, though when subscriptions will warrant it, twelve pages will again be given.

Engravings equal to those in any other agricultural paper will be freely used.

TERMS—One dollar per annum, *invariably in advance*. Six copies sent to one post office for $5. To make it an object for agricultural Societies to offer this paper for premiums, 50 copies be sent for $40. Also 60 copies will be sent to a county for $40, when the subscriptions are obtained by one individual.

The first volume can be had in numbers at $1, or bound for $1 37.

AGENTS.—Postmasters are respectfully requested to act as agents, and to remit names and money obtained by others. Any friend to agricultural improvement in the West, is requested to act as agent.

ADVERTISING.—Yearly advertisers will be allowed the use of one square of 15 lines upon paying $5 00 in advance. For other advertisement, $1 50 will be charged for one square of 15 lines or under for the first insertion, $1 for the second, and seventy five cents for succeeding insertions.

Pedigree of stock, and descriptions of patent machines and improvements will be inserted in the body of the paper for $2,00 for a half column or less. For over half a column, $4 will be charged; over one column, $6, and so on. No communication, containing such information, will be inserted unless the money accompanies it.—Engravings must also be furnished the proprietor, when he wishes them used.

Postage must be paid on all communications. Direct to the Union Agriculturist, Chicago, Ills.

SHEETINGS.

NAHANT, Bristol, Family, Portsmouth, and Dover sheetings, cheap for cash.
E. A. CAMPBELL.

JUST RECEIVED—White, Green, Yellow, and Red FLANNELS; Plain and Plaid LINSEYS, Canton FLANNELS, &c. by
R. W. TAYLOR.
Oct. 30th, 1841.

Cassimeres and Satinetts

OF various colors and extra quality, selling cheaper than ever at the New Store
E. A. CAMPBELL.

SHAWLS.—Tuglinni, merino, broche, De Laine, Chenille, and plaid shawls, going cheap for cash at the *New Store*.
E. A. CAMPBELL.

COTTON YARN, wadding, batting, wicking and cotton twine, at
E. A CAMPBELL'S.

FLOUR.

SUPERFINE FLOUR from Wyland's mill for sale by E. A. CAMPBELL.
May 6th '42. 45

FORT WAYNE SENTINEL.

VOLUME 2. FORT WAYNE IA., SATURDAY, JUNE 4. 1842. NUMBER 49.

THOMAS TIGAR,
EDITOR & PUBLISHER.
IN THE THIRD STORY OF BARNETT & HANNA'S NEW BUILDING, COLUMBIA STREET.

TERMS:
$2,00 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.
$2,50 IF PAID WITHIN SIX MONTHS.
$3,00 AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

☞All Letters on business must be post paid or they will not be attended to.

☞Advertisements inserted for Ten cents per line for three weeks—Five cents for each three subsequent insertions, when consisting of 10 lines or over; but no advertisement inserted for less than $1. Job Work done on the usual terms.

THE TEMPERANCE PLEDGE.

BY T. S. ARTHUR.

'I want a quarter of a dollar, Jane.'

This was addressed by a miserable creature, bloated and disfigured by intemperance, to a woman whose thin pale face, and heart-broken look, told but too plainly that she was the drunkard's wife.

'Not a quarter of a dollar, John? Surely you will not waste a quarter of a dollar of my hard earnings, when you know that I can scarcely get food and decent clothes for the children?'

As the wife said this, she looked up into her husband's face with a sad, appealing expression.

'I must have a quarter, Jane,' was the firm reply.

'O, John! remember our little ones. The cold weather will soon be here, and I have not been able to get them shoes. If you will not earn anything yourself, do not waste the little my hard labor can procure. Will not a sixpence do? Surely that is enough for you to spend for———'

'Nothing will do but a quarter, Jane, and that I must have, if I steal it!' was the prompt and somewhat earnest reply.

Mrs. Jarvis laid aside her work mechanically, and rising, went to a drawer, and from a cup containing a single dollar in small pieces, her little all, took out a quarter of a dollar, and turning to her husband said, as she handed it to him—

'Remember, that you are taking the bread out of your children's mouths!'

'Not so bad as that, I hope, Jane,' the drunkard replied, as he cluched the money eagerly, something like a feeble smile flitting across his disfigured and distorted countenance.

'Yes, and worse!' was the response, made in a sadder tone than that in which the wife had at first spoken.

'How worse, Jane!'

'John!' and the wife spoke with a sudden energy, while her countenance lighted up with a strange gleam. 'John, I cannot bear this much longer, I feel myself sinking every day. And you—you who pledged yourself———'

Here the voice of the poor woman gave way, and covering her face with her hands, she bent her head upon her bosom, and sobbed and wept hysterically.

The drunkard looked at her for a moment and then turning hurriedly, passed from the room. For some moments after the door had closed upon her husband, did Mrs. Jarvis stand, sobbing and weeping. Then slowly returning to her chair near the window, she resumed her work, with an expression of countenance that was sad and hopeless.

In the meantime, the poor wretch who had thus reduced his family to a state of painful destitution, after turning away from his door, walked slowly along the street with his head bowed down, as it engaged in, to him, altogether a new employment, that of self communion. All at once a hand was laid familiarly upon his shoulders, and a well known voice said—

'Come, John, let's have a drink.'

Jarvis looked up with a bewildered air and the first thing that caught his eye, after it glanced away from the face of one of his drinking cronies, was a sign with bright gold letters, bearing the words, '*Eagle Coffee House.*' That sign was as familiar to him as the face of one of his children. At the moment that his eye rested upon this, creating an involuntary impulse to move towards the tavern door, his old crony caught hold of his coat collar, and gave him a pull in the same direction. But much to the surprise of the latter, Jarvis resisted this attempt to give his steps a direction that would lead him into his old, accustomed haunt.

'Won't you drink this morning, Jarvis?' asked the other with a look of surprise.

There was evidently a powerful struggle going on in the mind of the drunkard. This lasted only for a moment or two, when he said loudly and emphatically—

'No!'

And instantly broke from his old boon companion and hurried on his way.

A loud laugh followed him, but he heeded it not. Ten minutes walk brought him to the store of a respectable tradesman.

'Is Mr. R—— in?' he asked as he entered.

'Back at the desk,' was the reply of the clerk. And Jarvis walked back with a resolute air.

'Mr. R——, I want to sign the pledge!'

'You, Jarvis?' Mr. R——— said, in tones of gratified surprise.

'Yes, me, Mr. R——. Its almost a hopeless case, but here goes to do my best.'

'Are you fully sensible of what you are about doing, Jarvis?'

'I think I am, Mr. R———, I've drank nothing since yesterday morning, and with the help of Him above, I am determined never to drink another drop as long as I live! So read me the pledge, and let me sign it.

Mr. R———turned at once to the constitution of the Washington Temperance Society, and read the pledge thereunto annexed:

"We, the undersigned, do pledge ourselves to each other, as gentlemen, that we will not hereafter drink any spiritous liquors, wine, malt or cider, unless in sickness, and under the prescription of a physician."

Jarvis took the pen in his hand, that trembled so he could scarcely make a straight mark on paper, and enrolled his name among the hundreds of those, who, like him, had resolved to be men once more. This done, he laid down the quarter of a dollar which he had obtained from his wife, the admission fee required of all who joined the society. As he turned from the tradesman's store, his step was firmer, and his head more erect than, in a sober state, he had carried it for many a day.

From thence he proceeded to a hatter's shop.

'Well, Jarvis,' was uttered in rather a cool, repulsive tone, as he entered.

'Are you in want of a journeyman, Mr Warren?'

'I don't want you, Jarvis.'

'If you will give me work I will never get drunk again, Mr. Warren.'

'You've said that too many times, Jarvis. The last time you went off when I was hurried with work, and caused me to disappoint a customer. I determined never to have anything more to do with you.'

'But I'll never disappoint you again,' urged the poor man earnestly.

'It's no use for you to talk to me, Jarvis. You and I are done with each other. I have made up my mind never again to have a man in my shop who drinks rum.'

'But I've joined the temperance society, Mr. Warren.'

'I don't care if you have, in two weeks you will be lying in the gutter.'

'I'll never drink liquor again if I die!' Jarvis said solemnly.

'Look here, you drunken vagabond,' the master hatter said, in angry tones, coming from behind the counter, and standing in front of the individual he was addressing—'If you are not out of the shop in two minutes by the watch, I'll kick you into the street! So there now—take your choice to go out, or be kicked out.'

Jarvis turned sadly away without a reply, and passed out of the door through which he had entered with a heart full of hope, now pained, and almost ready to recede from his earnest resolution and pledge to become a sober man, and a better husband and father. He felt utterly discouraged. As he walked slowly along the street, the fumes of a coffee house which he was passing, unconsciously struck upon his sense, and immediately came an almost overpowering desire for his accustomed potation. He paused—

'Now that I try to reform, they turn against me,' he said bitterly. 'It is no use, I am gone past hope.'

One step was taken towards the tavern door, when it seemed as if a strong hand held him back.

'No—no,' he murmured, I have taken the pledge, and I will stand by it if I die.'

Then moving resolutely forward, he soon found himself—near the door of another hatter's shop. Hope again kindled up in his bosom, and he entered.

'Don't you want a hand, Mr. Mason?' he asked in a hesitating tone.

'Not a drunken one, Jarvis,' was the repulsive answer.

'But I've reformed, Mr. Mason.'

'So I should think from your looks.'

'But indeed, Mr. Mason, I have quit drinking, and taken the pledge—

'To break it in three days. Perhaps three hours.'

'Won't you give me work, Mr. Mason, if I promise to be sober.'

'No. For I would not give a copper for your promises.'

Poor Jarvis turned away. When he had placed his hand to the pledge, he dreamed not of these repulses and difficulties. He was a good workman, and he thought that any one of his old employers would be glad to get him back again, so soon as they learned of his having signed the total abstinence pledge. But he had so often promised amendment, and so often broke his promise, and disappointed them, that they had lost all confidence in him; at least the two to whom he had thus far made application.

After leaving the shop of Mr. Mason, Jarvis seemed altogether irresolute. He would walk on a few steps, and then pause to commune with his troubled and bewildered thoughts.

'I will try Lankford,' he said, at length, half aloud; he will give me work surely.'

A brisk walk of some ten minutes brought him to the door of a small hatter shop, in a retired street. Behind the counter of this shop stood an old man busily employed in ironing a hat. There was something benevolent in his countenance and manner. As Jarvis entered he looked up, and a shade passed quickly over his face.

'Good morning, Mr. Lankford,' Jarvis said, bowing, with something like timidity and shame in his manner.

'Are you not afraid to come here, John?' replied the old man sternly.

'I am ashamed to come, but not afraid. *You* will not harm me I know.'

'Don't trust to that, John. Did you not steal, aye that is the word—did you not steal from me the last time I employed you? The old man in manner was stern and energetic.

'I was so wicked as to take a couple of skins, Mr. Lankford, but I did very wrong, and am willing to repay you for them, if you will give me work. I was in liquor when I did it, and when in liquor, I had no distinct consciousness of the evil of my action.'

'Give you work, indeed! O no, John I cannot give you another chance to rob me.'

'But I will not get drunk any more. And you know, Mr. Lankford, that while I was a sober man, and worked for you, I never wronged you out of a sixpence worth.'

'Won't get drunk any more! Ah, John, I have lived too long in the world, and have seen too much, to heed such promises.'

'But I am in earnest, Mr. Lankford. I signed the pledge this morning.'

'You!' in a tone of surprise.

'Yes, *I* signed it.'

'Ah, John,' after a pause, and shaking his head most dubiously, 'I cannot credit your word, and I am sorry for it.'

'If I have signed the pledge, and if I am really determined to be a reformed man, will you give me work, Mr. Lankford?'

The old man thought for a few moments, and then said, half sorrowfully,

'I am afraid of you John. You are such an old offender on the score of drunkenness, that I have no confidence in your power to keep the pledge.'

'Then what *shall* I do!" the poor wretch exclaimed, in tones that made the heart of the old man thrill—for nature and pathos were in them. 'Now that I am trying in earnest to do better, no one will give me a *word of encouragement, or a helping hand* Heaven help me!—for I am forsaken of man'

'Have you been to see Warren?' asked the old man.

'Yes, and he threatened to kick me out of his shop.'

'Mason wants a hand, I know. He will no doubt be glad to employ you.'

'I've tried him, but he will not give me work.'

Mr. Lankford stood thoughtful and irresolute for some moments. He pitied from his heart, the poor creature who thus importuned so earnestly for work, and whose trembling hand indicated that he had forborne, at least for a time, his accustomed stimulus. But he did not wish to have him in his shop, for he had no confidence in him. At length he said—

'John, if you will bring me a certificate from Mr. R., that you have signed the total abstinence pledge, I will give you another trial. But if you disappoint me again, you and I are done forever.'

The countenance of Jarvis brightened up instantly. He turned quickly away without reply, and hurried off to the store of Mr. R., the Secretary of the Society he had joined. The certificate was of course obtained.

'And you have joined, sure enough, John,' Mr. Lankford said, in a changed tone, as he glanced over the certificate.

'Indeed, I have, Mr. Lankford.'

'And you seem in earnest.'

'If ever I was in earnest about any thing in my life, I am in earnest now.'

[Remainder next week.]

From the Evansville Journal.

UNPARALLELED OUTRAGE.
GREAT EXCITEMENT IN EVANSVILLE.

Late on Friday last, our citizens were astounded with the intelligence that the Catholic Priest, resident here, Mr. Weinzapflein, had been arrested upon the charge of committing an act of violence of the most revolting character upon a female penitent, the wife of Mr. Schmall a highly respectable German citizen, herself of a good family and well respected—young, handsome and but recently married—while at the confessional for the purpose of obtaining absolution for her sins. The news spread like a conflagration, and immediately upon the prisoner appearing at the magistrate's office, it was besieged by such a concourse of people, that his honor was compelled to adjourn to the Court House, which also was soon found incapable of containing the highly excited crowd that poured into it. Nothing however, was done with the case on this evening; the council for the defendant moving for a postponement until morning, stating their intention to ask for a change of venue on the ground that the Magistrate before whom the process had been returned was a Minister of a Protestant Church. The Magistrate required bail in the sum of $1200, which was readily given and the case adjourned until 9 o'clock the next morning, when a change of venue was granted and the cause referred to the decision of squire Rowley at 8 o'clock Monday morning, and the bail increased to $2000.

On Monday the crowd was greater than ever, having been swelled by numbers of Irish and German Catholics and others, from the county. Indeed such was the press into the Court House that fears were entertained that the weight would crush its walls, and a number of our more prudent citizens on this account withdrew. A more highly excited state of feeling was also plainly visible, although perfect order was maintained. The court—Squires Rowley and Mills—having taken their seats, the prisoner appeared attended by his counsel Messrs Jones of this place, and Mr. Thomas, a member of the bar and of the Catholic church of Vincennes. The Rev. Mr. Shaw a Catholic Priest from Vincennes was also in attendance.

The only witnesses produced by the prosecution were the lady upon whom the outrage was committed and her husband, and upon motion of the defendant's counsel, the court ordered that all the witnesses on either side should withdraw from the room except the one who should be under examination. Mrs. Schmall is a native of Rhinish Bavaria, where she lived until she was 19, when she removed to the United States, with her father and the rest of the family. She will be 21 years old on the 14th of June next.—Her parents as well as her brothers and sisters are all Roman Catholics, and as such she was christened and educated—all the education she ever received having been at a Catholic School, to which she went three years to prepare herself for her confirmation. She was married to Mr. Schmall on last New Years day, eight days before which time she had gone to confession, and did not go again until Wednesday, when having previously informed her husband of her intention, she went to get her sins forgiven.—When she entered the Church which was between five and six o'clock in the evening some other person was in the confessional, and she waited till that person went away perhaps three quarters of an hour, when there being no other person in the church she went into the confessional. (This as the witness described it, is a sort of box, open at the side, and divided into two apartments, each large enough to contain only one person, in one of which the priest sits, and in the other the penitent kneels, upon a stool, the communication between them being through a lattice work in the partition.)—Having confessed her sins to the priest he imposed a penance upon her, before she undertook which, she wanted to pray, as is the custom of her country, but she could not pray. The priest then asked her if she believed in being married by a Squire, and followed this question with others of the most lewd and most indecent nature relative to her conjugal intercourse. (At this time it was so dark in the church she could scarcely see to read her prayer.) These questions she refused for some time to answer, but he insisted upon them in such a rude manner that she became frightened and cold and at length did answer them. He then told her that these questions did not belong to her confession, but that she must not tell her husband. While she was thus kneeling before him attempting to repeat the prayer which he had set before her as a penance, as well as the fright she was in would permit her, the priest came out of his box, and seizing her by the right arm, which was next to the door of the confessional, dragged her out of her box, and then taking hold of her with both arms around her waist threw her upon the floor. In throwing her he struck her back against some hard substance and hurt her very severely. She did not hear the priest leave his box, nor know that he was coming until he took hold of her.

She was cold and stiff that he might have killed her and she could not have helped herself. The witness then described the liberties which the priest took with her while on the ground, and replied to several very pointed questions in such a manner as to exclude all doubts as to his success in his fiendish attempt to violate her person. After he had accomplished his horrid purpose, he raised her up, placed her upon a bench, and sprinkled her face; when she had sat there some little time she began to revive and exclaimed, "Oh God! what have you done with me?" he would not make her any answer but asked her if she recollected the penance; she replied she did not—she recollected something about it, but not what it was. He then gave her the penance and bade her to pray it. When dismissed she felt sick and faint, and staggered as she left the church. The open air refreshed her and she felt better when she reached home. She found her husband leaning against the fence, who asked her why she had stayed so long, but she did not know what answer to make, evaded the question, and afterwards when he pressed her to tell him the cause of her apparent distress, she replied that she was afraid to tell him for fear he would do himself some injury. She continuing to be distressed and crying thro' the night, he again wanted to know what was the matter, and towards morning she told him a part of her story, and said she wanted to go and take sacrament when she would tell him all. She thought that she was worthy to take sacrament now that her sins were forgiven, and that as it was Ascension day it was her duty to do so. She did take sacrament, and upon her return, disclosed the whole matter to her husband. He was greatly affected and threatend to take a pistol and kill the priest, but she begged him not to do so, and made him promise that he would not—he then said he would go and see the priest, that evening, but she prevailed upon him to wait till morning, when she told him he would be more likely to see him. In the morning (Friday) Mr. Schmall went and brought the priest to the house, but she was in the bed sick and had so exhausted herself with crying, that she could not understand what was said, but her husband could tell. Mr. S. asked her while she was in bed and present, if he had done as she had told him, and she replied "yes," but did not know what remark the priest made to this, her husband knew. (It was to detail this conversation, that Mr. S. was sworn as witness.)

The examination in chief had progressed thus far when the prisoner's counsel having asked a moment's time for consultation, Mr. Davis, who appeared for the prosecution stated that he was anxious to get through with the witness, as he was informed by her that she began to feel very much exhausted, and would be glad to retire. It is evident that she did not complain without cause.—During a large part of the painful recital she wept bitterly and was now tremulous and agitated to a very high degree. The Court expressed a hope that she would be able to remain a short time longer, but gave her to understand that they would not detain her if she felt too unwell to do so. The examination was then resumed, but had not proceeded far when Mr. Schmall appeared at the bar, apparently highly excited, and stated that he was informed that his wife had complained of being unwell, and had asked the Court for leave to retire, which had been refused, and that he would not permit the Court to detain her in such a condition against her will.—She should not be abused, &c. This was like applying a torch to gunpowder. In a moment all was uproar and confusion. The friends of Schmall cried to him to go ahead that they would back him, and several Irish Catholics brandished their shillalas, and joined in the war cry. For a moment or two we thought we were about to have a real "Donnybrook Fair," and it was with much difficulty that the influential men of both sides arrested the affray. When, order having at length been partially restored, we turned our eyes to the witness stand, we found that the innocent cause of all this confusion had fainted, and was being born insensible from the room.

Further proceedings were then postponed until three o'clock: at which time the streets were thronged with people. The prisoner was admitted to bail, giving securities for $4,000. A rumor was circulated that the recognitors were not responsible men, and the crowd became so excited that it was feared the prisoner would be seized and summary justice inflicted upon him. He was however brought out under an escort of the police, and reached his house in safety, followed by the mob. Here an angry fight arose between the Irish supporters of the delinquent and the Germans, in the midst of which he made his escape by a back door, and entering a wagon previously prepared, left the town without being discovered.

A LUDICROUS MISTAKE.—Passengers by rail-road should be careful and get into the right cars. A ludicrous mistake occurred at the depot in this town one morning last week by a neglect of such caution. A gentleman and his wife wishing to go west took seats in separate cars, the gentleman having waited until the train was about starting, to transact some business. Before he had proceeded far, he found himself minus a wife and on inquiry ascertained that he had placed her in one of the cars of the Eastern train, and that the distance between them was increasing as rapidly as the wings of steam could accomplish it. He got out at the W. Springfield depot, and the last we saw of him he was trudging baggage in hand, back to Springfield.—*Springfield Gaz.*

AN "AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY."—A late London paper relates a laughable and 'extraordinary' affair which came off at Madrid not long since. A Mr. D an Austrian subject, but a Venetian by birth—formerly an officer in the Austrian naval service—was, some years ago sentenced to five years' imprisonment in the Castle of Speidelberg, for having been intimately connected with the Carbonari in Italy. At the expiration of the term of his imprisonment, he obtained permission of his Government to leave his country. He was for some time a resident at Paris, but lately his scene of action has been the Spanish frontier, where he suddenly presented himself at Gen. Rodil's Head Quarters, as the embryo secretary of an Austrian embassy to Madrid, stating that the Court of Austria had determined very shortly to recognize Queen Isabella of Spain. The important news was rapidly transmitted, with all possible privacy, to Madrid. Our adventurer, having thus "paved the way," soon followed, and was very naturally received with open arms by M. Gonzales, the Minister for Foreign Affairs—to whom, as well as to other ministers, he communicated the joyful intelligence that Austria would probably be willing to guarantee a new Spanish Loan. Much was now made of D. Gonzales gave him a dinner, as did also the other ministers; but, as a necessary precaution, he was not presented in any official capacity. In the meanwhile—no doubt for a consideration—more than one capitalist got a hint of the projected loan, and were desirous of offering their services—every communication, however, was of course conducted with the greatest secrecy. The Spanish ministry, and all concerned, are, by this time, probably aware that they have been most egregiously 'sucked' by an accomplished adventurer, whose mission had reference rather to the recruiting of his own finances than those of Spain.

ARE YOU INSURED?—This question is frequently asked the public by the press, and, we presume in many cases, it is tacitly answered in the affirmative. There are many however, who are heedless, and, ere they are aware, their property is destroyed by fire, and then they repent of their remissness and neglect. In these times, when the incendiary is prowling about, it behooves all who possess property to have it insured immediately. We daily read of cases where individuals have looked at the blaze which rioted over their dwellings, destroying the avails of years of toil, and who, by the expense of a few dollars, might have felt the assurance that they would be amply remunerated for their loss.

The young ladies in Vermont still continue to kiss the lips of young temperance men, to see whether they have been tampering with toddy. So says Alexander's Messenger.

The British schooner St. Thomas, at Niagara, Canada, is to be fitted with one of Errieson's propellers. She is designed when finished, for carrying freight between Quebec and the upper lakes.

MARRIED IN SPITE OF THEIR TEETH.—A CHOICE ANECDOTE.—Old Governor Saltonstall, of Connecticut, who flourished some forty years since, was a man of some humor, as well as perseverance, in effecting the ends he desired. Among other anecdotes told of him by the New London people, the place where he resided, is the following.

Of the various sects which have flourished for their day, and then ceased to exist, was one known as the Rogersites, so called from their founder, a John, or Tom, or some other Rogers, who settled not far from the goodly town aforesaid.

The distinguishing tenet of the sect was their denial of the propriety, and *scripturality* of formal marriage. "It is not good for man to be alone." This they believed, and also that one wife only should 'cleave to her husband," but then this should be a matter of agreement merely, and the couple should come together and live as man and wife, dispensing with all forms of the marriage covenant. The old Governor used frequently to call upon Rogers, and talk the matter over with him, and endeavor to convince him of the impropriety of living with Sarah as he did. But neither John or Sarah would give up the argument.

It was a matter of conscience with them—they were very happy together as they were—of what use then could a mere form be? Suppose they would thereby escape scandal; were they not bound "to take up the cross," and live according to the rules they professed? The Governor's logic was powerless.

He was in the neighborhood of John one day and meeting with him. The conversation as usual turned upon the old subject.

"Now, John," says the Governor, after a debate of the point, "why will you not marry Sarah? —Have you not taken her to be your lawful wife?"

"Yes, certainly," replied John, "but my conscience will not permit me to marry her, in the forms of the world people."

"Very well. But you love her?"

"Yes."

"And respect her."

"Yes."

"And cherish her, as bone of your bone, and flesh of your flesh?"

"Yes, certainly, I do."

"And you love him, and obey him, and respect him and cherish him?"

"Certainly, I do"

"Then," cried the Governor, rising, "in the name of the laws of God, and of the Commonwealth of Connecticut, I pronounce you to be husband and wife."

The ravings and rage of John and Sarah were of no avail—the knot was tied by the highest authority of the State.—*Boston Mail.*

CURIOUS ARTS.—Some friend, says the *American Mechanic*, has sent us, through the post office, the following useful recipes, which if genuine—we see no reason to doubt—are truly valuable, as well as curious. He has our thanks.

1. A water proof Glue. Melt common glue in the smallest possible quantity of water, and add, by drops linseed oil that has been rendered drying by having a small quantity of letharge boiled in it; the glue being briskly stirred when the oil is added.

2. Glue will resist water to a considerable extent by being dissolved in skimmed milk.

3 The addition of finely levigated chalk, to a solution of common glue in water, strengthens it and renders it suitable for signs or other work that is to be exposed to the weather.

4. A glue or cement, that will hold against fire or water may be made by mixing and boiling together linseed oil and quick lime. This mixture must be reduced to the consistency of soft putty, and then spread on tin plates and dried in the shade, where it will dry very hard. This may afterwards be melted like common glue, and must be used while hot.

ARTIFICIAL MOONLIGHT.—We can tell how to get up a very pretty imitation of moonlight in a room. It is somewhere stated that a lumination bottle may be prepared, which will give sufficient light in the night to admit of the hour being easily told on the dial of a watch.—The process is as follows:—

A phial of clear white glass, of a long form must be chosen, and some fine olive oil heated to ebullition in another vessel; a piece of phosphorus, of the size of a pea, must be put in the phial, and the boiling oil carefully poured over it, till the phial is one third filled. The phial must then be carefully corked, and when it is to be used it must be unstopped, to admit the external air, and then closed again. The empty space of the phial will then appear luminous, and will give as much light as a dull moon.—Each time the light disappears, on removing the stopper it will instantly re-appear. In cold weather the bottle must be warmed in the hands before the stopper is removed. A phial prepared in this way may be used every night for six months with success.

FORT WAYNE, May 30, 1842.

To the Editor of the Fort Wayne Sentinel:—

SIR—The extraordinary efforts of Senator Chamberlain to injure me, by his repeated publications in the Goshen Democrat, seems to call for some notice at my hands. But I know not how to get access to that portion of the community who have read the attacks, unless you will do me the justice to publish my defence in your paper. I therefore respectfully request you to publish the following communication:

Very respectfully,

J. L. WILLIAMS.

FOR THE FORT WAYNE SENTINEL.

To the Editor:—

It is with very great reluctance that I obtrude upon the attention of the community in refutation of some of the statements in the recent publications of Mr. Chamberlain, and more especially in his letter to his constituents, published in March last. My apology will be found in the exceeding malignity and injustice of the assault, in the position of the assailant as a member of the State Senate, and in the undue weight with which he seeks to invest his glaring misrepresentations by connecting them with his position as a member of the investigating committee. The delay in printing the testimony accompanying the report of the committee, to which I shall make reference, has prevented an earlier notice of this letter.

For several years past, but more especially during the last winter, as the members of the Senate will attest, the Senator from Elkhart, has made me the object of his embittered, persevering, and, so far as I know, unprovoked attacks. Of these attacks during all this time, I have found it wholly unnecessary to take any notice. His assaults, according to his own showing have not been very effective, inasmuch as I have still continued to fill the responsible station to which six years ago I was appointed, just so long as any such officer as Chief Engineer was required to the State, the continued efforts of this Senator to the contrary notwithstanding

The duties of the station which I have filled brought the incumbent in frequent collision with the individual interests of contractors and others, creating unavoidably in many instances, if the public treasury was properly guarded, that strong prejudice and ill will towards the officer, which naturally arises from disallowed claims for extra pay. In some parts of the State, I may have come in conflict with the strong current of public sentiment by declining to unite in the extravagant zeal for the rapid prosecution of their favorite work, regardless of its cost or expediency; and on other lines by refusing to endorse every argument in favor of the work, however deceptive it might be. It was in the conscientious performance of duty in these respects, that I have in a few instances made "ruthless and bitter enemies in the public service," of which the committee of investigation speak in the conclusion of their report. The appointment of Mr. Chamberlain on that committee, clothed as he was with the highest inquisitorial powers, afforded an opportunity, by availing himself of these prejudices, to place upon record in the most unfavorable light, every act of mine, through an official service of nine years.—The result of this investigation is now among the public records of the state, and to that report and the evidence, made up under these circumstances—Mr. Chamberlain himself acting in my case as both prosecutor and judge,—my friends have already had occasion to refer with just pride, rather than with any fear of reproach.

The frivolous nature of the misconduct sought to be imputed, furnishing as it does, a virtual admission that nothing of more consequence could be alleged, after the most diligent search, will probably itself break the force of Mr. Chamberlain's letter. I trust the reader will notice that even by the aid of a blank subpœna, placed in the hands of a prejudiced individual, no suspicion could be raised, either of improper locations for sinister ends, or of over estimates to contractors, nor of any improper use of the public funds, or of my public station in any way whatever, for personal advantage. But a dishonest Engineer (Beckwith) had crept into the service, having most effectually deceived the community among whom he lived, and for a time the public officers also. Although myself the first to ascertain and expose the over estimates of this Engineer, by arresting him on the charge of a penitentiary offence, at a time when his standing with the public generally, was as fair as that of the Senator, (although wholly undeserving of such standing had his true character been known) and though my most zealous efforts were continued in proving his frauds, until a heavy judgment was obtained against him in favor of the State—facts well known to Mr. Chamberlain—yet the unworthy thought was conceived by himself and others of exciting a suspicion that there had been some degree of remissness in not sooner detecting his misconduct. To the consummation of this contemptible plot, so unbecoming the station he filled, the best energies of this Senator were directed for a length of time, as the numerous interrogatories on the files of the committee in his hand writing will abundantly prove. As the judgment of the committee upon every imputation which the ingenuity of this Senator and his accomplices could raise, I refer to their report, signed by Messrs. Eggleston, Parker, Baird, and West, which has heretofore been published in the newspapers.

The dissent of Mr. Chamberlain was of course anticipated by every one acquainted with the bias of his feelings and the strength of his prejudices. It was no matter of surprise, especially to those who had noticed a memorable occurrence in the Senate chamber at the commencement of the session, in which he labored so earnestly to place upon the Journal of the Senate, in *advance of the investigation*, a vote of condemnation against me, in violation of the long settled notions of mankind, that the trial should always precede the sentence; which unjust attempt at prejudging the case was signally rebuked by a vote of two to one in the Senate. (See Journal of the Senate of the last session, page 196.)

If this dissent were all, or even if his late scurrilous letter to his constituents had been made a part of the report and then been accompanied by the evidence to disprove it, this defence would have been unnecessary. But, although his abusive publication is wholly disconnected from the official report, and is so opposite to the general tenor of the testimony, that Mr. Chamberlain would not have ventured its publication in connection therewith; yet he puts it forth under such a guise as to give it currency with the newspaper reader, as a part of the official report; and as if to aggravate the wrong it is afterwards published in the State Sentinel, and thus sent to every part of the State, "as a sort of supplement to the report of the investigating committee." In the manner of giving that communication to the public, as well as in the matter of it, I ask the reader to mark the peculiar injustice of this Senator's course; and then let him say, if ever before in the history of similar proceedings, the great principles of right and justice, or even the rules of honorable political warfare, were so grossly outraged.

With a view of breaking the force of the verdict of acquittal rendered by the Investigating Committee, Mr. Chamberlain writes and publishes the following sentence:

"Thus he has had a special care to keep himself completely environed by his *supple cringing dependents*, who during the investigation, as on all other occasions, have stood ready to justify and approve whatever may have been said or done by the Chief Engineer. The whitewashing process followed almost as a matter of course."

Who were these "supple cringing dependents?" By reference to the report of the committee, it will be seen that the essential rebutting witnesses—the only witnesses whose statements had sufficient bearing upon the case to be mentioned by the committee in recapitulating the testimony—were Messrs. *N. B. Palmer*, *M. G. Bright*, *Judge Morrison*, N. Noble and T. A. Morris; three out of the five ranking very justly amongst the leading and influential members of that political party to which I have ever been opposed, and filling at this time, by the choice of that party, stations of the highest trust. A close inspection of the printed report and evidence will show that it was mainly the statements of the three respectable gentlemen first named, that so effectually foiled the senator and his accomplices. Are the leaders of the opposite political party in Indiana my "*supple cringing dependents?*" What nonsense has disappointed revenge prompted Mr. Chamberlain to write.

In pursuing his object—that of lessening the just weight of the verdict of triumphant acquittal rendered by the committee—Mr. Chamberlain adds the following:

"Such has been his conduct. And this from the facts as detailed in the testimony, stripped of all the garniture by which *selected witnesses, packed arrangements and forced conclusions* have been made to patch him up a reputation, is the only conclusion at which any unprejudiced mind can arrive."

The flagrant injustice of this insinuation that the failure of Mr. Chamberlain in his efforts to injure me was in any degree the result of "*selected witnesses*" or "*packed arrangements*" will be confessed by every one who shall examine the record of the committee. A paragraph could not easily have been so written as to give an impression more nearly the reverse of the truth, than the one just quoted. So far from making any "*packed arrangements*," not a single witness was subpœnaed from the lines, or requested to attend at the seat of Government, in my behalf. I submitted no testimony other than what I could gather from persons residing at the Capitol, or accidentally there on business of their own, except in the case of M. G. Bright, to whom a single interrogatory was transmitted by mail. That there were "*selected witnesses*" and "*packed arrangements*" in the case is true, but they were on the part of the prosecution, not for the defence. The "*packed arrangements*" were all for the purpose of defamation—of destroying if possible my good name; and were probably made at the instance or by the aid of Mr. Chamberlain himself, who acted so efficiently the part of prosecutor as well as Judge, as will be attested by every one who attended the meetings of the committee. The reader will be much aided in determining the degree of credit due to the statements of my assailant, by bearing in mind the fact that the foregoing extract must have been written with a full knowledge on the part of the writer, that the reverse of the impression which he seeks to convey was true, according to the very record which he himself assisted in making up, as a member of the committee. He knew that means entirely unprecedented in the history of such investigations were resorted to, not to exculpate, but for the purpose of casting a shade of suspicion upon my public conduct. A blank subpœna, signed by the chairman, was placed in the hands of a disaffected contractor, whose prejudices against me were known to be of the bitterest kind, in whose power it was thus placed to pass along the lines of the public works, and fill in the names of such persons and such only as witnesses, who were found, upon inquiry, to entertain a prejudice against me, growing out of dissatisfaction with their estimates, or from other causes. Lest this statement should be deemed incredible, I give from the printed Journal of the Senate committee the following testimony:—[See page 450.]

"Thomas Hays returned the following answers:

Answer to No. 1.

"In answer to the first interrogatory, Mr. Hendricks sent me word by my brother that he wished to see me at Mr. Jones's tavern, at Columbus. Early in the morning I called to see him; his first inquiry of me was, if I knew of any thing against J. L. Williams, Noah Noble or John Woodburn. He said he had a blank subpœna from the investigating committee, and was authorised by them to fill it up with whatever names he pleased, but first wished to know what the witness would testify to, as he did not want to subpœna any person but such as knew of some improper conduct in the above named persons; my answer to him was such as did not suit him to subpœna me. He enquired particularly of me if I knew of any person that did, and named several acquaintances, and asked if I thought they, being put to their oath, would not disclose something. I told him I did not know. I told him that Mr. E. Farrall and Mr. Thompson W. Graham might, as I had heard them complaining. I travelled most of the way in company with him to Madison. At Scipio I heard him interrogate Elward Farrall much the same as he did me. Our conversation was considerable, and I cannot undertake to give it all as it embraced other subjects. By his conversation he appeared very anxious to find witnesses.

Answer to No. 2.

"From the conversation had with Mr. Hendricks, and that overheard with learned others, I cannot but believe that he certainly was, and does entertain very unfriendly feelings towards

the above named gentlemen and particularly towards Jesse L. Williams.

The testimony of J. D. Farrel, also on record, in regard to Mr. Hendricks' interview with him, is similar to that of Mr. Hays.—(See page 489 of report.)

I have stated that the blank subpœna was confided to the discretion of a disaffected contractor whose prejudices were of the most vindictive nature. This statement is sustained by the testimony of two witnesses in addition to Mr. Hays, whose answers upon oath here follow. (See Journal of Senate Committee, page 451.)

“William Griffin returned his answer to the following interrogatory:

Interrogatory No. 1.

“State whether you have heard Abram Hendricks speak of J. L. Williams in such terms as would shew a vindictive feeling or a strong prejudice against that individual?

Answer.

I answer this in the affirmative.

“D. R. Bearss returned his answer to the following interrogatory:

Interrogatory No. 1.

“State whether you have heard Abram Hendricks speak of J. L. Williams in such terms as would show a vindictive feeling or a strong prejudice against that individual.

Answer.

“I have so heard Mr. Hendricks speak of Mr. J. L. Williams frequently.”

The prejudice of Mr. Hendricks, the witness on whom Mr. Chamberlain mainly relied, arose chiefly from a difference of opinion in regard to his extra claims. On page 323 of the testimony, he expresses the opinion that he would have been $10,000 better off had I done my duty. It is well understood that his clear profit on his job, as it was settled, was not less than twenty to thirty thousand dollars. I am not sensible that I neglected any duty in declining to add $10,000 more in the way of extra allowances, &c., especially as the legislature to whom he appealed, also refused it. I refer to this only to show the probable origin of those prejudices entertained by a few of the contractors, of which Mr. Chamberlain so eagerly availed himself for the purpose of injuring me.

I leave the public to form their own conclusions as to the justice and fairness of one who, with a full knowledge of these extraordinary efforts, made by himself and others to criminate a public officer, has thus sought to mislead the public by publishing the foregoing extract, charging the failure of the plot, to “*selected witnesses*” and “*packed arrangements.*” It will be recollected that it is not the investigation itself, nor even these extraordinary efforts of my accuser, that is here the subject of complaint. The investigation I invited to the fullest extent, and the manner in which it should be conducted was for the committee to determine. The outrage in the case is in the utter disregard of all the facts elicited by the investigation, in a statement thus extensively circulated with the sanction of a member of the committee unaccompanied with the evidence by which its misrepresentations might have been corrected, to be read by thousands who will never examine the testimony.

Mr. Chamberlain also writes and publishes the following sentence:

“With the exception of our Northern Canal, on which he has never bestowed any care or attention, other than to single it out as the special object of his displeasure, he has been careful that no Engineer who was suspected of being a democrat should be retained in the public service.”

For the single purpose of exhibiting still further his total disregard of the evidence, from which in all this he professed to speak, the following extract from my own testimony is appended, (see page 436;) the tenor of which no attempt was made to controvert.

“So far as I am able to understand my own motives, I have never employed or discharged any engineer on account of his politics, nor have I ever awarded any contract upon this principle. A large majority, I think two thirds or more, of the Contractors on the Wabash & Erie canal from the State line to Lafayette, have been Van Buren men. The person who has been clerk in the land office for the last two years, is opposed to me in politics. I appointed him to the place of a Whig. Of the two superintendents of repairs on the Wabash&Erie canal, one is opposed to me in politics, and so was the person who preceded him in that station. The majority of the engineers in this State have been Whigs, but this I think was owing to the fact that a majority of that profession in the west, so far as my knowledge extends, are of Whig politics.

“In the spring of 1836, the board directed me to visit the Eastern States for the purpose of engaging the service of engineers; three gentlemen were then engaged, to wit: Gen. Mitchell, Col. Terbert, and Mr. Coryell; and at a subsequent period I employed Mr. Moore. These are all the engineers that I have invited into the service of the State from abroad, so far as I recollect since 1836. Three out of the four were opposed to me in politics.”

The brief notice of the charge of political proscription is made not from any inherent importance in the question, but as another proof of the wilful perversion of fact, which characterises his letter.

As the charge of unfairness in the report of the committee, bears more upon his colleagues than upon myself, I shall not take up that point further than to say, that if there is one member of the Senate against whom the imputation of favoritism towards an officer connected with the system, will not rest, that one is Mr. Eggleston, the writer of the report. Always himself opposed to the system, and so far as I am concerned, having no personal intimacy or even acquaintance, to influence him, the charge of partiality falls harmless. In fact the whole tenor of the report, indicates that whatever may be the peculiar traits of his character, a disposition to pass too lightly over the errors of men in public office, of whatever party, is not one of them. Even Mr. Chamberlain himself in his letter admits the general fairness of Mr. Eggleston's report. The free and entire assent of Mr. West against all his political prejudices and feelings, well known to be strong, would of itself be ample refutation of the charge of favoritism in the report.

Not content with the misrepresentations contained in his *letter* to his constituents, Mr. Chamberlain has recently published five additional columns in the Goshen Democrat, made up of garbled extracts and perverted inferences from the testimony which bears upon the frauds of Beckwith. It cannot be necessary that I should notice this in detail. Formerly a man was considered innocent until proved guilty. This modern jurist reverses the rule, and requires me to prove myself innocent of every vague insinuation that he may choose to express, whether he believe it himself or not, or be considered guilty. Even this singular requirement I have complied with to the satisfaction of the committee, and probably of every one else but himself. It will be sufficient to state as I have heretofore done under oath, that from all that came under my notice, and all that I heard from others, no suspicion that Beckwith had acted fraudulently was ever excited in my mind until some facts were communicated to me by the assistant engineer about the 1st May 1839: from which moment I set about the necessary investigations, which were diligently pursued until, at the proper time, he was arrested on my affidavit. Mr. Chamberlain thinks the repeated charges made against Beckwith, of *under estimates*, should have excited suspicion that he was making *over-estimates*. Sage reasoning this! A sufficient reason, however, if any can be required, why no such suspicion was excited, is found in the fact that the *under estimates*, though charged, were not proved. Mr. T. A. Morris, a competent Engineer, after having twice measured Mr. Hendricks' section at his request says: “From the investigations that I made, I was not convinced that Beckwith's estimates were wrong.” (See page 398 of printed testimony.) The frauds upon the State of which this engineer was actually guilty, I was the first to make public, by an affidavit before the Mayor of Madison. If any of Mr. Chamberlain's particular friends at Madison knew of these frauds and over estimates, which he seems to intimate, they certainly did very wrong in not giving the matter the greatest publicity. If Mr. Chamberlain's course was dictated by any thing else than political or personal prejudice, why did he not hold the local Commissioner also censurable for not sooner discovering the misconduct of Beckwith? Mr. Woodburn, it is well known, spent his whole time upon that line, and was in daily association with Beckwith; while I was there but once in two or three months. Every monthly estimate was reported to, and paid by him; while from the nature of the service and my extended duties, the estimates did not come at all under my revision or particular notice. I have evidence, which to my mind is conclusive, that Mr. Woodburn had no suspicion nor any ground for suspicion of Beckwith's frauds, and his name is introduced only to illustrate with more point the obstinate unfairness of Mr. Chamberlain's course.

[To be continued.]

FOR THE SENTINEL.

BANK SCRIP--THE STATE BANK.

As the subject of the currency is one in which all are interested, an apology for soliciting the publication of a few remarks concerning it is scarcely necessary.

It appears that some years since the State of Indiana, for the purpose of prosecuting its public works, loaned of the Bank of Indiana a sum of money which now amounts to about $700,000. The State unable to meet its engagements, proposed last winter to pay the Bank in a new emission of scrip, in discharge of this debt. The Bank accepted the proposition, and the State procured new plates for the scrip, under the direction of the Bank, of which the following is a copy:

“*The STATE OF INDIANA will pay the STATE BANK OF INDIANA or bearer, FIVE DOLLARS, two years after date, with interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, or will receive this when presented for all State dues, except for Wabash and Erie Canal land. Sinking fund pledged.*

G. H. DUNN, Treasurer.

Indianapolis, April 1, 1842,

M. Morris, Auditor.”

This species of currency is beginning to circulate here, and it is the purpose of this article to inquire whether this Bank Scrip has more claim to the confidence of the community than the old Treasury Notes. The people exasperated by their losses by the late Bank failures, and the more recent depreciation of State Scrip, are cautious how they receive any thing *new* in the shape of *paper money*; hence the inquiry often heard, “Is this better than the old “scrip?” Let us look at the basis of this paper. It is Indiana's *promise* to pay two years after date. Can and does Indiana pay? Well, her bonds are selling for more than 75 per cent. discount. Although the Sinking Fund is pledged for its ultimate redemption, so far as its availability is concerned, it is, to say the least, no better than the old scrip, nor in fact as good, for the interest upon the old will be good to the Tax Payer in Autumn, and there is comparatively none upon the Bank scrip. There are several conflicting rumors as to what the Bank of Indiana intends to do with this scrip. First, that she would lock it up. Second, that she would pay it out, and receive it for debts due her,—and lastly, that she would discount it, but receive it *only* in payment of the *particular loans* created by its disbursement. This last impression seems to be gaining ground; and assuming it to be true, there are few who would not be surprised at such a course on the part of the Bank. We have seen that the *merits of the scrip* alone do not entitle it to circulation. If the Bank, by doing business upon it, can give it a factitious value, no objection should be made. But if she pays it out, should she not receive it? What is the practical result of receiving it on *specific debts*, as alluded to above? Does it not amount to a virtual denial of its reception in Bank? A man borrows it of the Bank, it goes into the pockets of the people, is scattered, and unless it finds its way back to the *borrower* before his note falls due, must remain in their pockets, as the Bank receives it *only* of him. It has been understood for some time that the Bank of Indiana would resume in June; and no one doubts her ability to maintain cash payments. So far as the temper of the community has been indicated, she has nothing to fear from a domestic run. To abstain from unnecessary calls upon the Bank for specie should be regarded alike for the interest of the Bank and community. Leniency towards the Bank in this particular, would enable it to afford greater facilities to business men than the opposite course, and this is the more desirable, as every one knows that the Bank as a matter of safety to itself, in passing the ordeal of resumption at a time like the present, will curtail its discounts. All would look favorably upon any financial operation of the Bank which it could make profitable, and which would assist in fortifying it against every emergency. It would seem that the use of the Bank Scrip might be profitable to the Bank, and advantageous to the community. If a circulation for it is desired, must it not be made *bankable?* What could tend in a greater degree to accomplish this end? The moment a difference is made at the Bank counter between scrip and bank notes in favor of the notes, *then* the public make the same difference. This most effectually *dries* the channels of scrip circulation. It appears to me if the Bank would pay it out upon *notes* and *checks*, and *receive* it for debts due her, and on deposite, it would circulate almost if not quite as freely as bank notes. At all events, so far as the Fort Wayne Branch is concerned, the well known [illegible] afford an adequate [illegible] not issue to the public an [illegible] currency.

The youngest class of the old scrip was never bankable funds, but being found in company with the scrip of '40, which was *partially* so, it obtained a pretty wide circulation. It is just to the Bank of Indiana to correct an erroneous impression that has obtained in the minds of many persons, that she *put these funds into circulation*, and is in some way bound for its redemption. This is not the fact. The *State* disbursed the scrip to its canal creditors. The Bank subsequently received the first issue upon debts due her, which I think, hardly amounted to a guaranty of payment.

CITIZEN.

FORT WAYNE SENTINEL.

SATURDAY, JUNE 4th 1842.

FOURTH OF JULY.—A meeting is to be held this evening at the American to make arrangements for celebrating the forthcoming anniversary of American Independence. We hope there will be a general attendance, and that some interest may be felt in the matter. Last year the celebration was a complete failure. The Germans got up quite a respectable procession; but the native citizens had been so lavish of their patriotism in celebrating battles at Tippecanoe, Fort Meigs, &c. that they had not any left for our national birthday. We have had no extraordinary calls on our patriotism this year, and therefore ought to be able to do up the celebration in good style. Let us try and have a real old fashioned affair, such as we used to have when Fort Wayne was considered by many as in a state of semi-barbarism. Then, all ranks and classes, high and low, rich and poor, old and young, male and female, used to go in for it heart and hand. The celebrations we had here eight or ten years ago showed the existence of the right feeling, and put to shame the apathy evinced in these refined but degenerate days.

THOMAS H. BLAKE, of Terre Haute, Indiana, has been appointed by the President and Senate Commissioner of the General Land Office, in the place of Judge Huntington.]

VIRGINIA O. K.—The full returns from the Old Dominion show a greater democratic triumph than we had anticipated. In the Senate, the Democrats have 24 and the Whigs 12! House, 84 to 50!! Democratic majority on joint ballot, 46!!!

We stepped on board our friend Capt. Swinney's canal boat ST. MARY'S the other day, and must say that she far exceeded our expectations. Her midships and forward cabin are not separated, and form an airy and spacious apartment, admirably adapted for families of emigrants, and movers. All who are acquainted with the urbanity, good feeling, and accommodating disposition of the captain will unite with us in recommending the St. Mary's as one of the best boats on the ditch, for that class of travellers. With half the exaggeration used by the Times a few weeks ago, in speaking of a square-toed scow, we might describe the St. Mary's as a splendid packet, and her commander as gentlemanly and gallant a captain as ever trod a deck, or sailed on blue water.

DEMOCRATIC RYE.—We saw a few stalks of rye last Monday, gathered from the field of Mr. F. D. Lasselle, one of which measured 7 feet 9½ inches in length, and the others from 7 feet to 7 feet 6 inches each. Can any Whig in the county beat this. We heard of one, rather celebrated for his colloquial powers, boasting that he had rye 6 feet high, but when he saw the above he was glad to “hide his diminished head.”

MUCH CRY AND LITTLE WOOL.—Messrs Stanley and Wise, it seems have not raised a fight after all; and the latest accounts state that the difficulty has been amicably adjusted. Mutual concessions have been made, and Mr. Wise apologized for the blow he struck Stanley on the road from the race ground.

While Mr. Stanley was absent from Washington, preparing for the expected combat, and practising shooting at a mark with his pistol, one of the balls glanced, and struck Mr. Reverdy Johnson in the eye. It is feared the sight of that eye will be lost.

NORTH EASTERN BOUNDARY.—The Maine Legislature met on the 18th inst. to take into consideration the propriety of appointing commissioners to attend the negociation for the settlement of the Boundary question. The best feeling prevailed among the members, and in committee it was unanimously resolved to choose commissioners, *with full powers*. This resolution will doubtless be ratified by the Legislature. Four Commissioners are to be appointed—two from each party.

FOREIGN NEWS.—Fifteen days later.—The Acadia has arrived at Boston, bringing news from England to the 4th of May. The proposed amendments to the Corn Laws have passed, under which the duty on foreign wheat was immediately reduced from 27s. 8d. to 13s. sterling, per quarter of eight bushels—(about 38 cents per bushel.) The income tax bill was still before Parliament, but was expected to pass shortly, as the ministerial majority on both that and the Corn bill, was about 100 in each House.

Further news have been received from China and India. The English have taken three or four more Chinese towns. Sir H. Pottingeur has abandoned the design of attacking Canton, and was concentrating his forces for an attack on Pekin, the capital of the celestial empire.—He has refused to negotiate with commissioners, and gave them to understand that he would listen to no terms except from the emperor personally.

The news from Affghanistan is not important, except as showing that no further successes had been gained by the Affghans. The English still hold their former positions, and are receiving reinforcements.

“Our neighbor Tiger is a gallant fellow, says [illegible] way he can [illegible]. The way he can come the poetry and romance over a crumb of wedding cake, is a caution to [illegible]. We were amused to read the ebullition—the perfect bubbling up and overflow of sentiment on a late occasion. Will it not knock his sentimentality all into “a three cornered-cocked hat” to say that the *delicious flavored* cake was bought at Guernsey's for a shilling, and brought up by a slewer! If our neighbor could say so many pretty things over a cake that cost a shilling, what *would* he say over one worth three fips!”—*Fort Wayne Times.*

We are sorry we cannot return the compliment the editor of the Times pays to our gallantry; but if we had ever entertained the idea that he was a “gallant fellow,” the vile paragraph above would have dispelled the illusion. “The ebullition—the perfect bubbling up and overflow of sentiment”—“the poetry and romance over a crumb of wedding cake,” for which the Times gives us so much credit was contained in a paragraph of *three lines*, merely acknowledging the receipt of a wedding cake.—As therefore there could be nothing in that paragraph to call forth Mr. Wood's article, it is evident that it was not intended for us; it was a mean, sneaking insult to a new-married couple, because he was not invited to the wedding, or probably because that wedding knocked some of his interested, selfish views “into a three cornered cocked hat.”

We feel ashamed to witness such conduct in the conductor of a public journal. A man who would stoop to such meanness as to insult a lady, and one, too, with whom he had been on the most intimate terms, by venting his disappointment and spleen through the columns of his paper, is undeserving the countenance of a moral community; and his conduct on this occasion has met with the most unqualified reprobation of all, “without distinction of party,” whom we have heard allude to the subject.

Mr. Wood has the reputation of being a great eaves-dropper—a sort of small Paul Pry; but this time he has got on a wrong scent. Altho' he might, while prying round the residence of the bride, and watching the movements of its inmates, have dogged the “slewer” to the baker's, we have it on good authority that the cake “bought at Guernsey's for a shilling” was not sent to us—it was most probably bought for the editor of the Times.

Do the inmates of “log cabins” the “hardy yeomanry,” the “bone and sinew,” who were so blarneyed up before the late election by the editor of the Times, see how he now shows himself in his true colors. Their daughters or sisters, in fact all young women, whose industry or pride of character induces them rather to earn their own living than be a burthen to their friends, are, in the eyes of this aristocratic, would-be great man, “slewers”—beings whose feelings, he imagines, he may trample on with impunity. If the relations of these “slewers” can pocket the insult, they have less gallantry than we have given them credit for. At all events they will learn what confidence to place in a man who treats them so differently after election from what he did before.

We have received the first two numbers of the *Lyceum Reporter*, a new paper published in New York, by Messrs. Smith & Cooke—Joseph W. Wright, editor. It is chiefly devoted to notices of literary societies, lectures, &c. The second number contains an exceedingly well-written Essay on Conformity to Fashion, delivered before the Metropolitan Association, in New York, by Mr. P. C. Baker, a young journeyman printer.

We have received the first number of a new democratic paper started in Detroit, by Carrier, Briggs & Co., called the Constitutional Democrat. It is a very interesting paper, and appears to be edited with considerable talent and spirit. The proprietors are all practical printers—the most suitable men, in our opinion, for such an undertaking, and we trust they will receive a support equal to their merits.

LADIES' COMPANION.—The May number of this interesting work commences a new volume. The embellishments are of a very superior order, and the contents of the work embraces articles from the pens of several eminent American writers.—Price $3.

LADY'S WORLD OF FASHION.—The June No. of this cheap and beautiful publication commences the second volume. We are glad to see a notice by the publishers that their success has more than equalled their most sanguine expectations. The price is only $2 per annum; each number is embellished with a steel engraving and a splendid colored plate of Fashions. The literary character of the work is decidedly improving.

Will Mr. Peterson send us the first number? We have not received it, and wish to have the work complete.

The District Court of the United States commenced its session at Indianapolis on the 16th inst., Judge McLean presiding.

The Supreme Court of the State convened in the Capitol on yesterday. All the Judges were in attendance.

Judge HUNTINGTON reached Indianapolis a few days since. The U. S. Court being in session, the Judge immediately entered upon the discharge of his official duties in conjunction with the Hon. John McLean.

Indiana Journal May 24.

CANAL TOLLS.—The tolls on all the state Canals up to the 7th of May inclusive, for four preceding years:

	April	1st week in May	Total to 7th May.
1839,	$107,567	$ 75,432	$182,999
1840,	66,951	70,201	137,152
1841,	91,244	63,473	159,717
1842,	121,117	69,655	190,772.

More than the amount collected this year to the 7th May, is pledged to banks for moneys advanced by them and already paid to contractors and superintendents of repairs to get the canals in a navigable condition. The residue of the tolls for May, which will not be available to the Commissioners of the Canal Fund until the first of July, will be required on that day to pay the interest on the canal debt.—*Albany Argus.*

RHODE ISLAND.

Governor Dorr arrived at Stonington on Sunday morning, and remained there over the Sabbath; a large number of his friends from Rhode Island, armed and unarmed, being in attendance, and causing much confusion and excitement in that quiet little town during the day.

Mr. Dorr left Stonington Monday morning, by a special train of cars provided for himself and friends. Great preparations had been made for his reception in Providence and according to the Evening Chronicle, the streets began to be alive with people early in the morning, the majority of whom appeared to be from the country. All who felt interested, and some others, from curiosity to see the sight, repaired to the Stonington depot: By the time of the arrival of the train a large concourse of people had collected there. Gov. Dorr took his seat in the carriage barouche, prepared for him, at about a quarter past 10 o'clock. As he ascended the steps, to seat himself, his friends gave him three cheers. The cavalcade soon moved off, to the number, as the Journal reports, of twelve or thirteen hundred people.

The procession marched through the principal streets, and was dismissed at Federal Hill. Mr. Dorr made an inflamatory speech in the course of which he “thanked his friends for this farther expression of their attachment to him, and the cause in which they were engaged. He was sorry he had ever left the state. Had he been here he would not have countenanced the arrest of any free suffrage man. Governor Dorr then drew the sword he had on and added that it had belonged to an officer who had fallen in Florida, that it had been presented to him by a brother of the fallen man, while he was in the city of New York. It had been already dyed in blood, and if necessary, would again be dyed in blood should the suffrage cause demand it. He then sought to explain the charge that he alleged had been made against him in regard to the raising of troops in N. Y. city.

“He stated that he had written a letter asking military in that city. It was not for 500 though but for 5000, should the occasion require it, or rather should there be an attempt to march United States troops to this city. His speech was frequently interrupted by cheers, which continued for some time after the conclusion.”

In the course of the day, Mr. Dorr issued a proclamation, setting forth that as soon as the United States soldiers should interfere, he would invite volunteers from other states to assist in repelling them. No further arrests should be permitted. The volunteers and militia were enjoined to organize immediately, and hold themselves in readiness for immediate service.

The people forming the procession, not having been opposed, dispersed peaceably, —their leader repairing to the house of the sheriff, Mr. Anthony.

A slip from the Journal office, dated at 3 o'clock, P. M. Tuesday, says:—

“Mr. Dorr remains at the house of Burrington Anthony. The house is guarded by soldiers, and a cannon is placed by the side of it. At about 1 o'clock the signal of alarm was given, and, according to orders some two or three hundred men assembled.

“At the time we write some hundreds of men, well armed, are around the quarters of Gov. Dorr, ready to defend him. They have also at this place four pieces of cannon one of which, we learn, was taken near the house of Gov. King last night, while the guard was asleep or absent.”

WEDNESDAY, May 18, 6 A. M.

There was great activity among the Charter party last evening--their military were on duty at an early hour—their alarm posts were supplied with quantities of ball cartridges—a steamboat was chartered to bring recruits from Bristol and Newport—and a placard of Gov. King invited citizens to supply themselves with arms from the arsenal; every thing indicating a speedy conflict.

Governor Dorr's quarters on Federal Hill were guarded by six cannon and by companies of troops, sufficient to resist any attack—strengthened by reinforcements a little before midnight from Woonsocket. A movement soon after in this party aroused the enemy, and about two in the morning the bells rung an alarm which brought on their soldiers, and called up the citizens.

In the afternoon a party of Gov. Dorr's troops took two cannons belonging to the artillery company.

Gov. King issued a proclamation to charter companies in the interior to assemble forthwith at Providence. The citizens were invited to proceed to the arsenal forthwith and procure arms, and requesting them to close their shops and take a stand in his ranks.

This morning at a little before two o'clock the insurgents marched in full force to the arsenal, with Dorr at their head, and demanded possession. Col. Blodget asked “in whose name?” The reply was, “in the name of Col. Wheeler.” Col. Blodget answered that he knew no such man.

The insurgents said that unless the arsenal was surrendered, at once, they should take it, and their force enabled them easily to do so. Col. Blodget answered that he should defend it, and the parley closed. It is said that Dorr ordered his men to fire and they *refused*. They departed without making any assault.

It is said that an unsuccessful attempt was made to work the pieces, but failed from want of skill in gunnery.

THURSDAY half past eight, P. M.

On the arrival of Dorr's troops around Mr. Anthony's house, they were received by their Governor. Two cannon, belonging to the united train of artillery were taken by the suffrage men, making in all possessed by that body, five pieces.

Gov. King and his Council were aroused by these movements of Gov. Dorr, and it was ordered in Council that he must be taken, if possible to-day. With this view he dispatched expresses to all parts of the state and sent a steamboat to touch at Newport, Bristol and Warren, to bring his friends from those places.

More citizens under Gov. King have just marched over the bridge. They are all armed to the teeth. Bodies of suffrage men have been likewise passing over.

HALF PAST 9 o'clock.

We have just heard from the scene of strife; it seems that on the appearance of the military around Mr. Anthony's house this morning, that gentleman came and stated to the multitude that Gov. Dorr had gone into the country.

HALF PAST 10 o'clock.

We have just heard from the scene of action. Gov. Dorr has left town, and the friends of suffrage are exhorting their men to leave the ground peaceably.

QUARTER PAST ELEVEN.

We sent a messenger off to the neighborhood of Mr. Anthony's house, the scene of strife. He reports that the body of citizens under Gov. King and Col. Blodget, marched up at once into the very midst of the suffrage folks, without molestation, and surrounded Mr. Anthony's house. A detachment then went into the house, and on searching, Gov. Dorr could no where be found. He had, it was reported, left town. We hear that numbers of citizens, friends of the government, have gone in pursuit of him, with orders to take him wherever he could be found. The leaders on the part of the suffrage party had dismissed their men, and advised them to retire peaceably from the ground. A large body retired in compliance with this request. Others were on the ground to a large number and around the cannons, on the arrival of the body of citizens under Gov. King.

HALF PAST ONE.

Gov. King and his friends have just returned from Mr. Anthony's house. All has been adjusted. It seems a few of the suffrage men would not leave the cannon. After some considerable parleying, they finally told Gov. King and his friends that they would take the guns back to the places from which they took them, but that they would not have them, without resistance, taken from them.

POSTSCRIPT.—A late hour last evening, a letter from an active participant in the transactions detailed above, to a friend in New-York, came to our hands—in which the absence of the Gov. Dorr is fully accounted for. He has neither fled nor retreated from danger, but has retired from appearing personally among the conflicting parties at the earnest solicitation of numerous most respectable citizens of both parties, among whom were Messrs. Philip, Zacharia, and Crawford Allen, and Mr. Benjamin Ives, all of the Charter party. No threat was used to induce Gov. Dorr to retire; but the gentlemen at whose instance he did so, becoming convinced that bloodshed was inevitable if he by his presence irritated his political opponents to attempt to arrest him, and encouraged his friends to a violent resistance, which would have certainly followed such an attempt; and that a compromise could be effected quite as well without the loss of life as with it, all agreed that the public welfare required of him that step. It is also proposed by the leading and influential men of the Charter party, to extend suffrage upon the principles of the free suffrage party, then vote for delegates, then make a constitution or amend the one already framed, so as to reconcile the views of both parties.

The Peaceful and Happy Triumph of the Suffrage men in Rhode Island.—Our intelligence from Providence up to the time that the boat left on Thursday afternoon, is of a most gratifying character. All the clouds of war and every appearance of violence had blown over; no drop of blood had been shed; peace and quietness prevailed. But what is more important than anything else; the people have evidently obtained a solemn recognition of their rights—a guarantee that they shall be no longer deprived of the right to vote nor be ruled henceforth by a single class. This is all they have asked—all they have contended for—and the fact that they have gained their end without a resort to the last dreadful alternative should be a cause of rejoicing with every lover of his country and every sincere friend of the suffrage cause.

We learn upon authority in which we place entire confidence that Gov. Dorr has not left the state—that his departure from Providence was public, and universally known before the mock effort was made to arrest him—that he left in compliance with the entreaties of leading men on both sides, with the noble and honorable purpose of preventing the effusion of blood, and to promote an amicable arrangement. The valor of King and his troops was therefore displayed by marching in martial array to Federal Hill, to arrest Dorr in a house from which *they knew he had departed!* They then demanded of the suffrage men to surrender their cannon, but were answered to their faces that no such surrender would be made to force without resistance. King and his troops then retired and the suffrage men kept possession of the field and of their guns until they saw fit to return them, as they did the next day of their own accord upon receiving positive and satisfactory assurances that a compromise had been effected, and their rights substantially guaranteed.—*N. Y. Sun.*

The duty *of nine cents* a bushel, which is about being laid on the wheat that Michigan exports to Canada, is a severe blow to our State. Heretofore, the Canadians could afford to pay us a sixpence a bushel more than the Eastern millers, and the competition in purchases between our eastern neighbors and Montreal customers, has had a great tendency to keep up prices.—*Detroit Adv.*

The above paragraph which we yesterday carefully copied from the Detroit Advertiser, is calculated to lead astray in regard to the proposed duty, to be levied upon United States produce, imported into Canada. We present below a table of duties as proposed in Mr. Gladstone's resolutions which were adopted by the House of Commons on the 15th of April last.

	Sterling s.	d.
Wheat flour per bbl. of 196 lbs.	2	0
Fish of foreign taking or curing,—dried or salted the cwt.,	2	6
Fish of foreign taking or curing—pickled the bbl.,	4	0
Meat—salted or cured, the cwt. 112lbs.	3	0
Butter. do. do.	3	0
Cheese. do. do.	3	0

Horses, mules, asses, neat cattle and all other live stock, tallow and raw hides; salt; corn and unground; biscuit or bread; meal or flour, except wheat flour; fresh meat; fresh fish; fruit or vegetables fresh; carriages of travellers; wood are lumber; cotton; wool, hemp, flax and tow, FREE.

It will be seen by the above table flour is to pay a duty of 2 shillings sterling, and that grain of all kinds is to be admitted duty free, as at present.

The proposed duty on flour and salted meat has meat with warm opposition from Lord John Russell, Mr. Labouchere and others, and it is not at all certain that Mr. Gladstone will be able to carry this part of measure through, as he cannot give any good reason why the duty should be imposed. Nor can he tell what particular interest would be benefitted by such alteration. Strong remonstrances against this proposed duty have been forwarded by the merchants of Quebec and the lower parts and it is not improbable that the memorialists will be successful in their application, as they have represented to the Government the great injury such a measure would inflict upon the carrying trade of the Province.—*Clev. Her.*

TRADE WITH CANADA.—The grain trade in Canada from Michigan and various other States, has been increasing with great rapidity. Nor is it confined to grain—provisions of all kinds enter into it largely. We cannot, of course, give any accurate estimate of its present amount, but in 1840, the total value of the exports in Canada, from the U. States, was $4,[illegible]. Among the articles were, wheat, 1,066,694 bushels—flour, 432,356 barrels—Indian corn, 130,767 bushels—pork, 38,063 barrels—hams, 139,811 lbs.—lard, 162,711 lbs., in all which, Michigan is directly interested. The amount exported in 1841, is estimated to have been three times as much, and we know that in Michigan, at least, there will be an immense increase the present year. The warehouses in this City are loaded down with meat and flour stored for the Canadian market, and the same we understand to be true, at all the principal grain points in the State. Purchases have been making all the winter on the Canadian account and this outlet for the coming crop has been confidently looked to by our Michigan farmers, as one of the main inducements to an extensive cultivation. Within a week or two we saw a communication in an interior paper, in which the writer sought to revive the spirits of the wheat growers, by dwelling upon this new market.—*Detroit Advertiser.*

CONGRESS.—The House have considered the Senate amendments to the Appropriation bill and returned the bill of the Senate, and the Senate have re-amended, and again returned the bill to the House, and to-day (May 14) a committee of conference has been appointed on the subject.

On yesterday Mr. Berrien, from the committee on the Judiciary, reported the Apportionment Bill with amendments, proposing to strike the fraction of one hundred and seventy nine, so that from and after the third of March, 1843, the members of the House of Representatives shall be composed of members elected agreeably to the ratio of one representative for every fifty thousand persons, and one additional representative for each State having a fraction greater than one moiety of the ratio. The States that would thus be benefitted are New Hampshire, Massachusett's, Vermont, New York, Delaware Maryland, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Indiana, Illinois, Arkansas, and Mississippi. The second section, as amended, enacts that in each case when a State is entitled to more than one representative, and the election in such State shall, under the laws thereof, be made by districts, such districts shall be composed of contiguous territory, and each shall contain a representative population equal to the number which, by the existing ratio, shall be required for one member, as nearly as may be, and no one district shall elect more than one member.

The bill reported by Mr. Linn for indemnification to Gen. Jackson of the $1000 fine imposed upon him by Judge Hall, of New Orleans, during the last war, is still undisposed. It has been intimated to us that the bill might probably pass, but we think a whig Congress cannot muster the magnanimity for such an act of justice to the old veteran of the Hermitage.

HOUSE, MAY 16.—The appropriation Bill, through a committee of Conference, was finally disposed of by the two Houses, and despatched to the President.

Mr. R. W. Thompson, of Indiana, offered a resolution that the committee appointed to see about the “furniture affair” of the New York Custom House have power to proceed to New York, send for persons and papers, and look into the condition of things there at this time.

The resolution was objected to.

There was quite a laugh in Mr. Thompson's neighborhood at the manner in which this gentleman was suddenly thwarted in his expectation of a jaunt to New York. Poor fellow.

Ohio Statesman.

The British never neglect an opportunity to “make hay while the sun shines.” The late Legislature of New York stopped the work on the enlarged canal from Lake Erie to the Hudson, and forthwith John Bull jumps into his ditch connecting Erie and Ontario, offs coat, up with sleeves, and works away like a fellow on a good job. Half a dozen years hence we shall see Liverpool ships taking in flour at Cleveland wharves! Who doubts it! Read the following from the last St. Catharine Journal then doubt, who can.—*Cleveland Her.*

HIGHLY GRATIFYING NEWS.

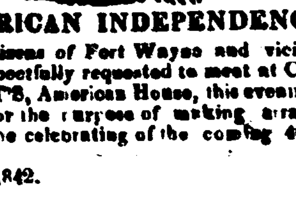
NEW STONE LOCKS.—We are informed on the authority of a letter, just received from Mr. Killaly, by the engineer in charge of the new works on the Welland canal, that, *in consequence* of advices received from England, by the Steamer Caledonia, at the Government House, Kingston, of a full guaranty of abundant means from the home Government, preparations are to be made, for the immediate commencement of the enlarged stone locks on this work, six of which, *near the mountain ridge*, a guard lock, of 185 by 45 feet within the chambers, at Port Maitland, (Broad creek,) will shortly be placed under contract to be finished with all reasonable despatch.

AN EDITOR PROMOTED—The editor of the Galvestonian says:—“We came as near being elected captain of a militia company last week as we could and miss. Our friends in the 4th beat conspired together and made a lieutenant of us. If that ain't getting up in the pictures we should like to know what is. Eli, attention! get our cheese knife and rub the rust off with a brick bat. The Mexicans must be whipped immediately. Come right face, march.”

A Democrat (Mr. Woodbury) found the tariff of duties under the Compromise act sufficient for times past, and was content to rely upon it in time to come. *A Whig* administration *increased*, by the tariff bill of the extra session, the aggregate of what a Democrat was content with, *about five millions of dollars*; and now it is proposed to lay on an indefinite amount of *further taxes*.

Three millions of dollars, more or less, have been taken from the Treasury and distributed among the States. This was a whig measure. The effect is to relieve PROPERTY, to a slight extent by throwing that additional burthen upon CONSUMPTION. Restore the money to its legitimate purpose, and there is enough and more than enough to administer the Government—there is not a pretext for the demand for higher duties. The latter is the immediate consequence of that measure,—so designed by whig politicians, and property holders who aim to relieve themselves by throwing more of the burdens of government upon the consumption of the great mass, and still further to accumulate wealth by a monopoly of manufactures.

MR. LEVIS.—The Philadelphia Evening Journal says—“We understood from an unquestionable source, that Mr. Levis, late Cashier of the Schuylkill Bank, is now in the City, under the plenary protection of the Governor and Attorney General. Important disclosures may be looked for, in relation to the disposition of the funds procured by the spurious issue of the stock of the Bank of Kentucky, as well as the parties who were privy to that forgery, and who have heretofore stood masked before the world, as pious, moral and exemplary citizens. We hope no concealment will now be made of the real actors in this disastrous fraud, and that if Mr. Levis has been tempted from the path of honor and rectitude by evil counsellors, who have themselves exclusively profited by the *fraud*, that he will vindicate the cause of public justice and pure morals, by a full revelation of the facts.”



66th AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE!

THE citizens of Fort Wayne and vicinity are respectfully requested to meet at COL. HUMBERT'S, American House, this evening at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of making arrangements for the celebrating of the coming 4th of July.

June 4th 1842. 49

LIST OF BANKABLE FUNDS.

A list of banks, the notes of which are receivable at the Fort Wayne Branch of the State Bank of Indiana. There are counterfeit or altered notes on all banks noted marked thus *

OHIO.	
Bank of Wooster	Wooster
Commercial bank*	Cincinnati,
Franklin Bank	do
Lafayette Bank*	do
Ohio Life Ins. and Trust Co.	do
Bank of Massilon	Massilon
Bank of Circleville	H. Lawrence Cash'r
Bank of Norwalk	Norwalk
Bank of Geauga	Painsville
Bank of Zanesville	Zanesville
Bank of Marietta*	Marietta
Bank of Mount Pleasant*	Mountpleasant
Belmont bk of St. Clairsville*	St. Clairsville
Clinton Bank	Columbus
Columbiana bk of N Lisbon	New Lisbon
Farmers and mechanicks bk*	Steubenville
Muskingum bank	Putman
Commercial bank of Sciota	Portsmouth
Dayton Bank	Dayton
Bank of Sandusky	Sandusky
Western Reserve bank*	Warren
Bank of Xenia*	Xenia
KENTUCKY.	
Bank of Louisville*	Louisville
Do do payable in	Philadelphia
Bank of Kentucky*	Louisville
branch	Hopkinsonville
branch	Bowling Green
branch	Greensburg
branch	Danville
branch	Lexington
branch	Frankfort
branch	Maysville
Northern bank of Ky*	Lexington
branch	Richmond
do	Paris
do	Covington
do	Louisville
MISSOURI.	
Bank of the State of Missouri	St. Louis

All Eastern Banks in good standing according to the detectors are taken.

Sound the loud timbrel o'er valley and sea,
The Doctor is wedded and no more free!

MARRIED in Goshen, on Tuesday evening May 20th by the Rev. N. Cooke, DR. E. W. H. ELLIS, Editor of the Goshen Democrat, to Miss MARIAH CROSIER, formerly of Chillicothe, Ohio.

FORT WAYNE MARKET.—*Wholesale Prices.*

Corrected weekly by P. KISER, *Market Master.*

Bacon, hog round,	per lb.	3c.
Hams		4
Pork,	bbl.	7 00
Lard	lb.	4
Butter		8
Veal		4
Fresh Pork	cwt.	1 50
Beef		2 50
Flour	bbl.	4 00
Wheat	bush.	75
Rye		40
Oats		20
Corn		25
Potatoes		20
Beans		75
Peas		50
Dried Apples		1 50 scarc
" Peaches		2 50 "
Cranberries		1 25
Eggs	doz.	4
Whiskey by bbl.	gal.	20

AUGUST ELECTION.

We are authorised to announce THOS. JOHNSON, as a candidate to represent Allen County in the next Legislature. p.

We are authorised to announce WILLIAM ARCHER as a candidate for Sheriff of Allen County. p.

We are authorised to inform the citizens of Allen county, that THOMAS DANIELS is a candidate for Sheriff. p.

We are authorised to announce WM. A. JACKSON as a candidate for Sheriff.

MR. EDITOR. Please announce GEORGE F. HILL as a candidate for Sheriff of Allen County at the ensuing election. p.

We are authorised to announce THOMAS VAN ANDA for Sheriff of Allen County. p.

We are requested to announce JOHN C SWINNEY, as a candidate for Sheriff of Allen county. p.

We are requested to announce WILLIAM STEWART, as a candidate for Sheriff of this County. p.

If the citizens of Allen County will elect JOSEPH C. SILVERS Sheriff, at the next August election, he will be much obliged to them.

We are requested to inform the citizens of Allen county that BRADFORD B. STEVENS is a candidate for Sheriff.

We are authorized to announce RICHARD McMULLEN as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Allen county. p.

Fort Wayne Market.

THE "*Blue River Lake Company,*" authorise me to inform the citizens of Fort Wayne and vicinity, that they will in future, on the regular market days, furnish our market with a large quantity of choice FISH, of the following kinds: Muskalonge, Pike, and Catfish, weighing from 2 to 35 lbs. Also Bass, Dog-Fish, Ring Fish and Shiners. Turkeys and Venison Hams will also be furnished by said Company.
PETER KISER, *Market Master*
June 4, 1842. 49.

A CARD.

MILLINERY!

MISS ERWIN has recently opened a MILLINER AND DRESSMAKER'S SHOP at the house of CAPT. O. FAIRFIELD, one door West of the Presbyterian Church. She is prepared to do all manner of work in her line of business with neatness and despatch, and invites the patronage of a liberal public. Every effort will be used to give general satisfaction to all who may favor her with their custom.
Fort Wayne, June 4, 1842. 49tf

In the Allen Circuit Court, in vacation, June 2d 1842.
Samuel Hanna,
vs.
Edward Stapleford, Sophia Henderson, Zenas Henderson, Francis D. Lasselle, Hannah Lasselle, Edmund Harper, Eliza Harper, and Robert Brackenridge, Jun.
In Chancery.

BE it remembered that on the 2d day of June 1842, the above named complainant by his Solicitor filed in the office of the Clerk of the Allen Circuit Court an affidavit, made by a disinterested person, by which it appears that two of the above named defendants are non residents of the State of Indiana.

Notice, is therefore hereby given to the said Edmund Harper and Eliza Harper, of the pendency of said bill, and that unless they appear at the next term of said Court, to be holden in said County, on the 4th Monday of August next, and plead, answer or demur thereto, the same will be taken as confessed and a decree rendered thereon accordingly.
P. G. JONES, Cl'k.
W. H. Coombs, Sol'r
June 4, 1842. 49

SILK BONNETS, of the latest fashions, kept on hand, or made to order. Ladies are invited to call and examine them at MRS. PAUL'S.
Fort Wayne, June 4, 1842. 49

In the Allen Circuit Court, in vacation, June 2d 1842.
Samuel Hanna,
vs.
Martha Swinney, Frances C. Swinney, Thomas W. Swinney.
In Chancery.

BE it remembered that on the 2d of June 1842, the above named complainant by his Solicitor, filed in the office of the Clerk of the Allen Circuit Court, an affidavit, made by a disinterested person, by which it appears that two of the above named defendants Martha & Frances Swinney are non residents of the State of Indiana.

Notice, is therefore hereby given to the said Martha Swinney and Frances C. Swinney, of the pendency of said Bill and that unless they appear at the next term of said Court, to be holden in said County on the 4th Monday of August next, and plead, answer, or demur thereto, the same will be taken as confessed and a decree rendered thereon accordingly.
P. G. JONES, Cl'k.
W. H. Coombs, Sol'r.
June 4, 1842 49

In the Allen Circuit Court, in vacation, June 2d 1842.
Samuel Hanna, vs. Theodore Hoagland, } In Chancery.

BE it remembered that on the 2d day of June, 1842, the above named complainant by his solicitor filed in the office of the Clerk of the Allen Circuit Court an affidavit, made by a disinterested person, by which it appears the above named defendant is a non resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice is therefore hereby given to the said Theodore Hoagland of the pendency of said Bill, and that unless he appear at the next term of said Court, to be holden in said County on the 4th Monday of August next, and plead, answer, or demur thereto, the same will be taken as confessed and a decree rendered thereon accordingly.
P. G. JONES, Cl'k.
W. H. Coombs, Sol'r.
June 4, 1842. 49

In the Allen Circuit Court in vacation June 2d, 1842.
Samuel Hanna, vs Richard Underwood. } In Chancery.

BE it remembered that on the 2d day of June 1842, the above named complainant, by his solicitor filed in the office of the Clerk of the Allen Circuit Court, an affidavit, made by a disinterested person, by which it appears the above named defendant is a non resident of the State of Indiana.

Nosice, is therefore hereby given to the said Richard Underwood of the pendency of said bill, and that unless he appear at the next term of said Court, to be holden in said County, on the 4th Monday of August next, and plead, answer or demur thereto, the same will be taken as confessed and a decree rendered thereon accordingly.
P. G. JONES, Cl'k.
W. H. Coombs, Sol'r.
June 4, 1842. 49

ATTENTION—The citizens of Allen County are requested to meet at the Presbyterian Church Fort Wayne, on Saturday the 11th inst. at 1 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of appointing delegates to attend a convention at Augusta, on the 20th inst., the object of which is to devise ways and means for the construction of the northern Canal or some other improvement in lieu thereof.
WM. ROCKHILL,
JOSEPH H. M'MAKIN,
SAM'L HANNA.
Committee.
June 4, 1842. 49

In the Allen Circuit Court, in vacation May 31, 1842.
William Rockhill, vs. Abram Becker. } In Chancery.

BE it remembered that on this 31st May, 1842, the above named complainant filed in the Clerk's office of the Allen Circuit Court, his bill in Chancery against the above named defendant—also, the affidavit of M. W. Hubbell, a disinterested person, by which it appears that said Abram Becker is a non resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice is therefore hereby given to the said defendant Abram Becker, of the pendency of said Bill, and that unless he appear in said Court, on the first day of the next term thereof, (to wit: the 22d of August 1842) and plead, answer, or demur thereto the same will be taken as confessed and a decree had thereon accordingly.
P. G. JONES, Cl'k.
W. H. Coombs, Sol'r.
June 4, 1842. 49

In the Allen Circuit Court, in vacation, May 31, 1842.
William Rockhill, vs. Leonard Holmes, } In Chancery.

BE it remembered, that on this 31st day of May, 1142, the above named complainant filed in the Clerk's office of the Allen Circuit Court, his bill in Chancery, against the above named defendant—also, the affidavit of M. W. Hubbell, a disinterested person, by which it appears that the said Leonard Holmes is a non resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice is therefore hereby given to the defendant Leonard Holmes, of the pendency of said bill and that unless he appear in said Court on the first day of the next term thereof, (to wit: the 22d of August 1842) and plead, answer, or demur thereto the same will be taken as confessed, and a decree had thereon accordingly.
P. G. JONES, Cl'k.
W. H. Coombs, Sol'r.
June 4, 1842. 49

In the Allen Circuit Court in vacation May 31, 1842.
William Rockhill, vs. Joseph S. Lockwood, } In Chancery.

BE it remembered, that on this 31st May, 1842, the above named complainant filed his bill in chancery against the above named defendant—also, the affidavit of M. W. Hubbell, a disinterested person, by which it appears that said Joseph S. Lockwood, is a non resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice is therefore hereby given to the said defendant Joseph S. Lockwood, of the pendency of said Bill, and that unless he appear in said Court, on the first day of the next term thereof, (to wit: the 22d of August 1842.) and plead, answer or demur thereto the same will be taken as confessed and a decree had thereon accordingly.
P. G. JONES, Cl'k.
W. H. Coombs, Sol'r.
June 4, 1812. 49

State of Indiana, Huntington County. } ss.
Huntington Probate Court, May Term, 1842.
George A. Fate, Adm'r. of Charles Vickroy; dec'd.
vs.
The creditors of said estate.
On complaint of Insolvency.

THE said George A. Fate having filed his memorial in this Court, showing the condition of the said estate, and complaining that the property both real and personal, is insufficient to pay the debts and demands outstanding against it, it is therefore ordered, that the filing and pendency of the said complaint be made known to the creditors of the said Charles Vickrey, dec'd, by a publication of this order for six weeks successively in the Fort Wayne Sentinel, a weekly newspaper published in Fort Wayne, in the County of Allen; and that they be informed unless they notify the said Administrator of the existence, and extent of their respective claims, by filing the same, or a statement of the nature, date and description of the contract, or assumpsit upon which the same may be founded, in the office of the Clerk of this court, previous to the final distribution of the assets of the estate of the said decedent, such claims will be postponed in favor of more diligent creditors.
By the Court.—Attest.
JOSEPH WILEY, Cl'k,
By JAS. R. SLACK, Dep.
June 4, 1842. 49

BLANK DEEDS, Mortgages; Marriage Licences.

For sale at this Office.

In the Allen Circuit Court, in vacation, May 31, 1842.
William Rockhill, vs. Alfred Randall, } In Chancery.

BE it remembered that on this 31st, May, 1842, the above named complainant filed in the Clerk's office office of the Allen Circuit Court his bill in Chancery against the above named defendant—also, the affidavit of M. W. Hubbell, a disinterested person, by which it appears that said Alfred Randall is a non resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice is therefore hereby given to the said defendant, Alfred Randall, of the pendency of said Bill, and that unless he appear in said Court on the first day of the next term thereof, (to wit: the 22d of August 1842) and plead, answer or demur thereto, the same will be taken as confessed and a decree had thereon accordingly.
P. G. JONES, Cl'k.
W. H. Coombs, Sol'r.
June 4, 1842. 49

Indiana Home League.

A Few hundred pounds of WOOL for sale at the Eastern Market. Candidates and others wishing to show their partiality for domestic manufactures, are invited to call and buy.
SAMUEL HINTON.
May 28th 1841.

Northern & Canal Market.

HEZEKIAH TOY informs the public that he has commenced the BUTCHERING business in the shop lately occupied by Vananda and Beeson, in Calhoun street, near the Canal bridge, where he will be happy to accommodate the hungry with choice FRESH MEAT. He may also be found during market hours at his stall No 1, market house.
Fort Wayne May 28 1842. 3w.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has taken out letters of administration on the estate of Anthony Shafts, late of Huntington county, deceased. All persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same are notified to present them duly authenticated for settlement.
The estate is supposed to be solvent.
H. J. BETTS, Adm'r.
May 16, 1842. 48

MASONIC CELEBRATION.—There will be a celebration on St. John's day (June 24th) by the members of Wayne Lodge No. 25. All masons in good standing are respectfully invited, and earnestly requested to join with us.
Marshall—WM. STEWART.
Orator—W. W. STEEVENS.
Chaplain—F. A. CONWELL.
ORDER OF THE DAY.
The Lodge will meet at the Lodge Room over the Bank, at 9 o'clock A. M. and be joined by the Band at 10 o'clock. The procession will then move to the American House, where the Ladies are respectfully invited to fall in with us. From thence the procession will march down Calhoun to Columbia street, from Columbia to Barr, up Barr to Berry, and up Berry to the Presbyterian church. After arriving at the church, Prayer by the Rev. T. A. Conwell—Hymn by Choir, accompanied by music—Oration by W. W. Steevens—Music by the whole Band—Ode by the Choir accompanied by music—Prayer.
After which the procession will form and march to the American House, where a dinner will be prepared by brother L. Humbert.
May 21st 1842. 47

Allen Probate Court, May Term 1842.
Estate of Winton Dexter.

BE it remembered that on the first Juridical day of the said term, the Administrator of said estate came into Court and reported that the estate of said deceased is insufficient to pay the debts against the same.

Notice is therefore given to the creditors of said estate, to appear on the 1st day of the next term of said Court, to be held at the Court House in the City of Fort Wayne, in said County of Allen on the 2d Monday in August next, and prove their claims or the same will be postponed in favor of more diligent creditors.
P. G. JONES, Cl'k.
May 21, 1842. 47

CAUTION.—Whereas my wife, Mary Conner, left my bed and board, in September last, without just cause, I hereby caution all persons from harboring or trusting her on my account, as I am neither able nor willing to pay debts of her contracting.
GEORGE CONNER.
Fort Wayne, May 20, 1842. 47

NOTICE—The undersigned having taken out letters of Administration on the estate of Adin Nordyke, late of Huntington County deceased. All persons indebted said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims, to present them duly authenticated for settlement.
ABRAHAM NORDYKE.
Huntington May 18th 1842. 47

NOTICE.—Is hereby given that the undersigned has taken out letters of administration on the estate of Charles Weeks, late of Allen County dec'd. All persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, are notified to present them duly authenticated for settlement. The said estate is supposed to be solvent.
F. P. RANDALL, Adm'r,
May 16 1842.

To the Merchants and Traders of the Wabash Valley.

THE subscribers have erected a large PAPER MILL, at Lafayette, Ind, and have spared no cost in obtaining the most approved Machinery and skill from the east, are prepared to supply the Entire Wabash Valley with every kind of paper wanted, on the most favorable terms. The Friends of Home Industry and Western Enterprise are invited to give us a call, and to save their Rags, which will be received in exchange for Paper or Cash at fair prices.
THOMAS & VANDES.
Messrs LEWIS & WALLACE are their agents in Fort Wayne, and have now on hand a large supply of WRAPPING, PRINTING, FOOLS CAP, AND LETTER PAPER, BONNET BOARDS, &c., which they will sell at manufacturers' prices.
May 13, 1842. 1y46

In Chancery in the Wells Circuit Court, March Term, 1842.
Jesse Wetmore, vs John Singer. } Bill of Foreclosure.

COMES now the said complainant by his solicitor, and it appearing from the Sheriff's return to the writ of subpoena in this behalf, that John Singer, the said defendant to the above entitled cause is not found. Whereupon it is ordered by the court that he be notified of the pendency of this bill of complaint by publication in the Fort Wayne Sentinel, for three weeks successively, sixty days before the first day of the next term of this court. The said defendant is therefore notified, that unless he appear on or before the 1st day of the next term of said Court, and plead, answer or demur to the said bill, the same will be taken as confessed and the matters and things therein contained, as true, and a decree had thereon accordingly.
F. P. RANDALL,
Solicitor for Complainant.
May 14, 1842. 3w 40

State of Indiana, Adams County } ss.
In the Adams Circuit Court, Bill of foreclosure, in Chancery.
Francis D. Lasselle,
vs.
William Kingdom and wife, and the unknown heirs of George Salter, dec'd.

WHEREAS it has been made satisfactorily to appear to me, the undersigned, Clerk of the said court, from the affidavit of a disinterested person, that the said unknown heirs of George Salter, are not residents of the State of Indiana. The said unknown heirs are therefore hereby notified of the filing and pendency of said bill, and unless they appear on or before the calling of the said cause at the next September to be holden at the Court House in said County, on the 5th day of September next, and plead, answer or demur to said bill, the same and the matters and things therein contained will be taken as confessed.
A. L. RUGG, Cl'k.
May 14, 1842. 46

ON COMMISSION.—20 Bbl's Lake FISH, for sale at a bargain.
E. A. CAMPBELL.
May 21, 1842.

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber will sell on reasonable terms, a small farm, situated on the Piqua road one mile from town, containing 20 acres, well fenced—18 acres cleared. The improvements are a good log house and kitchen, an excellent well of water, and a thriving young orchard.
Also, 80 acres on the Goshen road, 4 1-2 miles from town—18 acres cleared, 10 in Timothy.
There is a fine stream running through both of the above pieces of land.
For further particulars inquire of
LAUGHLIN QUINN.
Fort Wayne May 6th '42. 45

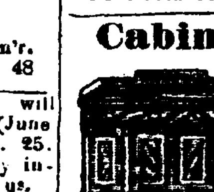
LAW NOTICE.

WILLIAM H. COOMBS, attorney and counsellor at law, will practice in all the counties composing the 12th Judicial circuit, and in the supreme and federal courts at Indianapolis.
He is also prepared to attend to all cases under the general bankrupt law, and will attend the district court at Indianapolis on the first day of February next for that purpose. Office, on Clinton st north of the Bank.
Dec. 29, 1841, 27c

Going!! Going!! Gone!!!

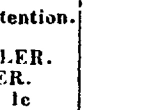
THE subscribers inform the public that they have taken out an Auctioneer's license for the City of Fort Wayne, and entered into copartnership as
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
under the firm of STAPLEFORD & STEVENS, and are now prepared to carry on business on the promises lately occupied by Z. Henderson & Co., on Columbia street. Their auction room is spacious and convenient, with a commodious warehouse attached contiguous to the canal.
All business intrusted to them will meet with prompt attention.
EDWARD STAPLEFORD.
B. B. STEVENS
Feb. 10th 1842.

Cabinet Furniture.



THE Subscribers would respectfully inform the citizens of Fort Wayne and its vicinity that they have entered into partnership in the CABINET MAKING BUSINESS,
Their shop is on Calboun street in the buildidg occupied in part by Eminger & Horn as a chair Factory, where they will be happy at all times to wait upon all who may favor them with their custom. Their ware shall not be surpassed in quality by any manufactured in the place.
Old furniture repaired and repolished in the best manner at short notice.
F. SMALLHOUSE.
C. FINK.
Fort Wayne, May 27th, 1840. 47-1y.

Bedstead, Wheel, and Chair Factory.



THE undersigned, have entered into partnership in the above business under the name and style of J. & J. M. MILLER. Their shop is one door east of the Bank, on Main st., where they intend to keep on hand a large assortment of the above named articles, which they will warrant to be well made and of the best material, and cheaper than ever for cash, lumber, or country produce.
Orders from a distance will meet due attention. zingdone at their shop.
JOHNSTON MILLER.
JOHN M. MILLER.
Wayne, June 1, 1840. 1c

United States' Saloon.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has rented the above establishment, situated on the south side of Columbia street; and having renovated and furnished the same in a neat and comfortable manner earnestly solicits a share of patronage.
His table will at all times be furnished with the choicest viands the country affords. His bar with the choicest wines and liquors. His stable abundantly supplied with hay and grain, and an experienced hostler.
For the man of business this house is admirably situated, being on the principle business street of the City, in the immediate vicinity of the Register and Receiver's Offices, the Bank, Post Office and Canal Boat landing. The man of pleasure will find it a pleasant resort during his sojourn in the City, and no pains or expense spared to render the traveller comfortable and agreeable.
THOMAS VAN ANDA.
Jan. 22, 1842. 30tf

200 HORSE HIDES wanted, for which cash will be paid.
TAYLOR & HUBBELL.
March 4, '42. 36

THE MARKET HOUSE will be opened on the 10th, 12th, and 14th days of the present month, at the usual hours and on each and every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday thereafter, until otherwise ordered by the Common Council.
WM. LYTLE, City Recorder.
May 6th '42. 45

SCHOOL COMMISSIONER'S SALE.—Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned will offer at public sale at the Court House door in the City of Fort Wayne, on the 23d day of July next, the School Section in Township 30, North of Range 14 east, (Jefferson,) in tracts of eighty acres each.
The terms of sale will be one-fourth of the purchase money in hand, on the balance a credit of ten years will be given, the purchaser paying the interest annually in advance.
M. SWEETSER,
By F. P. RANDALL.
May 14, 1843. 9w 46

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—The undersigned, administrators of the estate of James Douglass, late of Allen County, dec'd, will expose at public sale on Saturday the 4th of June next, 80 Acres of Land, being the west half of the South east quarter of Sec. 15, in Town 30, North of Range 13 East, four acres of which are improved, and a good log cabin on the same.
A credit of six and nine months will be given, good security required.
H. R. COLERICK,
JOHN ROGERS.
May 14, 1842. Adm'rs.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By Virtue of an execution to me directed, and issued from a judgment or decree rendered in the Allen Circuit Court, I will on Monday the 6th day of June next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. on said day at the Court House door, in the town of Fort Wayne, offer the rents and profits for seven years from the day of sale, of the following described Lot and all the improvements thereon, to wit:—Lot number eighty (80) on the original plat of the town of Fort Wayne, cornering on Main and Calhoun streets; and should the rents and profits not sell for a sum sufficient to pay the amount of said judgment or decree, as well as the interest and costs and accruing costs thereon, then I will offer fee simple in the above described premises, to the highest bidder for cash—which property is levied upon as the property of Francis D. Lasselle, Jr. to satisfy a judgment or decree in favor of P. & J. I. Godfroy.
JOSEPH BERKEY, Sh'ff.
May 14th 1842. 46 3w $2 30

Administrator's Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned will expose to sale at public auction, on Saturday the 11th day of June next, at the late residence of CHARLES WEEKS, deceased, all the personal property of the said deceased, consisting of Horses, Cows, Sheep, Hogs, Farming Utensils, Household Furniture &c.
A credit of six months will be given on all sums of Three Dollars and upwards, the purchaser giving his note with approved security.
F. P. RANDALL, Adm'r.
May, 1? 1842.

LIST OF

Delinquent Lots,

IN THE

City of Fort Wayne.

THE following described lots of land lying and being in the city of Fort Wayne, Allen County Indiana, are returned delinquent for taxes for the year 1841, to the Treasurer of said City.

Notice is hereby given, that unless the owners thereof, shall within three months from the date of this notice, pay to the Treasurer the said tax with the interest and cost of advertising, the same will be leased to the person who will take it for the least number of years and pay the taxes interest and costs; and for that purpose it will be offered at Vendue as the law directs.

Names and Description.	*Am't of Tax.*
Bellair & Reese, Old Plat ½ of Lot No 61	$4 25
Bower James C. do. 110	1 50
Burdendeck Anthony, Hanna's Add. 417	1 25
Black S. M. do. 248 & 249	35
Brown Joseph, Old Plat, ½ of 117	1 50
Britton, Spencer & Jones, Old Plat 45	5 00
Browning Brazilla, Ewings Add. Lot 3 Block 5	25
Cadien William, Hanna's Add. 141	87
Comparett Francis, do. 280	50
" " do. 281	44
" " do. 283	44
" " do. 293	50
" " do. 295	44
" " do. 296	38
Cooper Henry, Hanna's Add. Lot No. 6	75
Diffendaffer Henry, do. 340	1 00
Davis Abram, do. 138	56
" do. 139	1 19
Douglass James, (estate) H. Add. 415	25
Dawson R. J., Old Plat, 20	88
" do. 21	88
Evans J. G. Hanna's Add. 424	75
" do. 425	75
Ensworth, (Heirs) do. 25	88
Fory Augustine, do. 140	1 00
Foolinger Jacob, do. 46	75
Goudy Robert, do. ½ of 453	1 75
Graves Frederick, do. ½ of 453	1 75
Glutting Jacob, do. 451	50
Griffin Solomon, do. 287 & 288	43
Henderson Wm. (heirs) do. ½ of 81	38
" " do. 82	75
Holgate Curtis (estate) Count Add. 13	2 00
" " do. 27	2 00
Hackley Jack, Old Plat 12 ft. of 38	50
Holcomb Absalom (estate) H. Add. 133	50
" " do. 134	50
" " do. 135	1 00
" " do. 136	1 00
Johnson Solomon M. do. 60 & 61	88
Jamieson John, Co. Add. N. fr. 21	56
Iten J. C. Hanna's Add. 484	53
Klinger John D. Rockhill's Add. 68 & 69	87
Major's John, Old Plat, 111	1 10
Millman Adam, do. 100	2 00
Post J. D. Hanna's Add. 303	10
Parimour E. H. Rockhill's Add. 21	3 00
Parry Isaac " 76 & 77	3 50
Peltier Mrs. Old Plat, 115	25
Reese John, Hanna's Add. 26 & 27	1 38
Rinehart John, do. 515	1 63
Rue Nicholas, Old Plat 96 & 97	3 50
Rockhill William, Rockhill's Add 1 4 6 7 8 9 11 15 16 17 18 19 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 34 35 36 37 38 39 44 45 46 47 48 49 51 52 53 55 56 57 60 61 60 65 66 67 71 72 73 74 75 79 80 87 88 89 93 104 105 106 110 111 112 113 114 115 117 118 119 121 122 124 125 126 127 134 137 138 139 140 141 142 143 146 147 148 149 150 151 152 153 154 155 156 161 162 163 164 165 166 169 170 171 172 173 174 175 176 177 178 179 180 181 182 158 157 159 160 136 123 & in Ewing's Add. 11 & 12 Bl'k 16	17 50
Shoemaker Henry, Old Plat, 130	1 88
Silvers J. C. Hanna's Add. 118 & 119	2 25
Suttenfield Wm. (est.) O Plat 179 & 180	2 50
Suttenfield Laura, " 181	75
Spencer John, " 74 101 & ½ of 102 & in Hanna's Add 391 392 393 394 411 412 413 414 141	12 25
Shores Judy, Old Plat 90	1 75
Strong Henry, Hanna's Add. 109	2 25
Smith Edward, " 55	2 25
Turner Ann, (heirs) Old Plat, 173 174	3 00
Underwood Richard, Hanna's Add. 178	88
UNKNOWN OWNERS.	
Rockhill's Addition, Lot No. 3	25
do do 5	31
do do 12	38
do do 22	31
do do 30	50
do do 31	50
do do 54	50
do do 63	50
do do 86	88
do do 95	38
do do 96	25
do do 97	25
do do 107	31
do do 108	25
do do 109	25
do do 116	19
do do 120	19
do do 125	25
do do 129	25
do do 130	25
do do 104	19
do do 145	19
do do 177	6
do *County Addition,* 8	38
do do 10	75
do do 12	1 25
do do 6	25
do do 16	25
do do 25	2 50
do do 48	75
do *Old Plat,* 34	19
do do 35	13
do do 36	10
do do ½ of 14	50
do do 8	13
do do 95	75
do do 125	1 00
do do 132	1 00
do do 169	75
do *Ewing's Add.* Lot 10 Block 4	50
do do 12 4	25
do do 4 7	63
do do 6 21	50
do do 5 27	25
do do 4 8	25
do do 2 14	25
do do 4 14	25
do do 2 4	19
do do 3 4	13
do do 6	19
do do 6 7	50
do do 3 8	75
do do 2 9	25
do do 1 12	75
do do 3 16	25
do do 9 18	50
do do 10 18	1 00
do do 11 18	63
do do 12 18	75
do do 12 19	75
do do 4 21	50
do do 5 21	50
do do 9 23	25
do do 7 23	38
do do 8 25	25
do do 9 25	25
do do 10 26	31
do do 11 26	33
do do 12 26	38
do do 10 27	25
do do 11 27	33
do do 4 28	38
do do 5 30	25
do do 6 30	31
do do 5 31	19
do do 6 31	25
do do 1 32	25
do do 8 32	19
do do 4 32	19
do do 5 32	19
do do 6 32	25
do *Hamilton & Taber's A.* lot 18	1 00
do do 19	88
do *Hanna's Add.* 16	75
Work Henry, Old Plat, 37 ft. of 47; do Ewing's Add. Lot No. 4; do Block 17, & Lots 7 8 9 10; do 11 12 Block 3	4 06
Wilcox Estate, Old Plat Lot No. 81	3 75
Bullard Jonathan (estate) County Addition Lot 47	1 25
do Co. Add. Lot No. 44	1 50
Ellsworth H. W. " 20	13

G. F. WRIGHT, *City Treasurer.*
Treasurer's Office, City of Fort Wayne, May 4th 1842.

PORTRAIT & MINIATURE

PAINTING!!

The public are invited to call at H. R. Colerick's New Store, up stairs.
LORING HUBBELL.
April 29th 1842. 44

ELEGANT FIRE BOARDS & TRANSPARENT WINDOW SHADES, by
May 6, '42. 45tf LORING HUBBELL.

NOTICE.—I will offer at public sale on the 16th day of July next, at the Court House door, in the town of Auburn, De Kalb Co. Ind., Section 16 in Township 33, North of Range 13, East. ROBERT WORK, School Com.
April 18, 1842. 44

NOTICE.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, is this day dissolved. S. C. Freeman is authorised to settle the affairs of said copartnership.
S. C. FREEMAN,
T. K. BRACKENRIDGE.
April 28, 1842. 44

FASHIONABLE

Millinery Establishment.



MRS. PAUL,
FASHIONABLE
MILLINER,
Berry-street, nearly opposite the Presbyterian Church,
FORT WAYNE.

Mrs. P., having a Patent Bonnet Press (the only one west of the mountains) will turn, clean, and alter Straw and Leghorn Hats and Bonnets in a superior style. Silk Bonnets kept on hand or made to order.

Cash for Wheat.

20,000 BUSHELS WHEAT Wanted immediately, at the store of E. A. Campbell.
Farmers, bring on your WHEAT, for which
The highest price in Current Funds will be paid by the subscriber.
Call at the store, a few doors west of the Post Office, in part occupied by O. W. Jefferds, as a Drug Store, opposite Lillie's tavern, without delay.
R. M. LYON.
Fort Wayne, April 1st, 1842. 40

NEW STORE REMOVED.

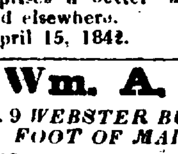
THE Customers of E. A. CAMPBELL and the public generally, are notified that he has removed to the Store directly opposite Lillie's tavern, a few doors west of the Post Office
E. A. CAMPBELL.
April 15th, 1842. 42

STORAGE, FORWARDING & COMMISSION.

E. A. CAMPBELL is now prepared to receive all goods that may be consigned to him, and advance the charges upon them, at the storehouse recently occupied by O. W. Jefferds. All charges upon goods to be paid before they are removed.
SALT, FLOUR, and all kinds of produce received and sold on commission.
Fort Wayne, April 14, 1842. 42

ONONDAGA SALT—50 BBLS. ONONDAGA SALT received on commission, and will be sold low for cash, by
L. G. & R. P. JONES.
April 23, 1812. 43

Eastern Store.



A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF DRUGS & MEDICINES of superior quality, and at a low price, just received, at the store of N. FARRAND. Physicians are invited to call and examine, confident that this with his former stock comprises a better assortment than can be found elsewhere.
R. DYKES.
April 15, 1842.

Wm. A. Thomson,

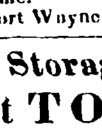
NO. 9 WEBSTER BUILDINGS, NEAR THE FOOT OF MAIN ST. BUFFALO,

IMPORTER OF ENGLISH AND GERMAN HARDWARE AND DEALER IN DOMESTIC HARDWARE, IRON, STEEL, NAILS, CHAINS, &c., again appears before the Merchants of the West, with a view to informing them that his stock, always large, is being much increased this spring. With the capital and attention devoted to the business, he feels no hesitation in affirming that those merchants who have heretofore bought in New York will find it equally advantageous to purchase of him, for besides the low prices at which he sells, his stock is very general, comprising every article of Iron, Steel, Nails, Cuttlery, and General Hardware required in the western country.
Terms of sale—*for cash or produce.*
Buffalo. April 1, 1842. 42 6m

MUHLER & GRAFFE,
CABINET, CHAIR AND
SOFA MANUFACTO Y,
Two doors west of Mr. Taylor's store, on Columbia street.

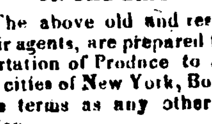
American House.

FORT WAYNE, IA.
OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE.



THIS house is new and commodious and furnished in the best style.—It is now kept by the subscriber, formerly of Troy, Ohio, late of PERU.
This house is intended for the accommodation of the travelling public, who may depend upon always finding good quarters, as no pains will be spared to make them comfortable. Call and see me.
LEWIS HUMBERT.
Fort Wayne, March 12th 1842. 37

Storage & Forwarding At TOLEDO, Ohio.



PALMER & Co. *Forwarding and Commission Merchants, Dealers in Flour, Grain, Salt, Plaster, Pig Iron, Anthracite Coal, &c.* and Agents for the
MERCHANTS' TRANSPORTATION COMPANY,
TROY & OSWEGO & CLINTON LINES,
ON THE ERIE CANAL & LAKES.
The above old and responsible lines, through their agents, are prepared to contract for the transportation of Produce to and Merchandise from the cities of New York, Boston, &c. on as reasonable terms as any other house in the Maumee valley.

REFER TO
Suydam, Sage & Co. New York
Hess & Powers, "
Wilkie & Dygert, "
James S. Wyckoff & Co. "
Robt. Hunter & Co. Albany
H. C. Rossiter, Troy
Hunter & Barker, Rochester
Hunter, Palmer, & Co. Buffalo
Bronson & Crocker, Oswego
Hunter, Palmer, & Co. Cleveland
Pease & Allen "
40tf Evans & Hill, Fort Wayne.

DRIED FRUIT—25 Bushels Dried Apples for sale low, by R. W. TAYLOR.

St. Joseph Iron Works,

MISHAWAKA, ST. JOSEPH COUNTY, INDIANA.

THE proprietors of the St. Joseph Iron Works having their Blast Furnace in full operation would inform the public that they are prepared to fill all orders for PIG IRON AND CASTINGS that may be intrusted to them, with punctuality and despatch. Having added extensively to their machinery and other Paterns, they especially invite the attention of millwrights and others interested to their works, where they can have their machinery as well cast and finished as at eastern establishments, and at as low prices.
The proprietors will keep on hand PIG IRON and a general assortment of HOLLOW WARE, STOVES of the most approved patterns and machinery.
Also—Bark Mills, Potash Kettles, &c.
Feb. 18, 1842. 6m

NEW YORK
AND
INDIANA HOUSE.

THE subscriber having taken the establishment formerly known as the WASINGTON HALL, situated on the South side of Columbia street, Fort Wayne, Indiana, and fitted it up in a good and substantial manner, is prepared to accommodate travellers with every thing that will conduce to their comfort.
His bar is furnished with excellent liquors.
His stable is provided with an abundance of provender, and a careful hostler, and no pains will be spared to give general satisfaction.
PETER TIMMONS.
Feb 4, 1842. 32tf

THOMAS JOHNSON,

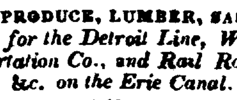
ATTORNEY AND COUNCELLOR AT LAW,
FORT WAYNE,
Indiana,
Will attend to all business in the line of his profession, in the circuit courts, and supreme court at Indianapolis; he will also attend to cases of bankruptcy in the district court at Indianpal's. Office in Hanna's three story brick, on Columbia street.
Dec, 30th, 1841.

F. P. RANDALL,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW AND MASTER IN CHANCERY.
FORT WAYNE,
Indiana.
Office in the second story of Barnet & Hanna's, new brick building Columbia Street.
Oct. 16, 1838. 29n.

EWING & BRACKENRIDGE.

ATTORNEYS AND COUNCELLORS AT LAW.
FORT WAYNE, IA.
Office on Columbia street, one door east of J. B. Dubois, Esq.'s office, up stairs.
C. W. EWING,
R. BRACKENRIDGE.
Aug. 20, '41. 9o

1842.  1842.

Pratt & Brownlee, Forwarding & Commission Merchants,

DEALERS IN PRODUCE, LUMBER, SALT, &c., *And Agents for the Detroit Line, Western Transportation Co., and Rail Road Line, &c. on the Erie Canal.*

REFERENCES.
A. Rindge, Barnard Card, & Co, S. C. Gray, E. T. Pease. } New York,
Noyes & Hooper, Albany.
J. H. Hooker, Troy.
M. Kingman, & Co. Gelston & Evans. J. Nottingham, & Co. } Buffalo.
W. M. Gallagher, & Co. Erie.
Blair & Parks, Cleveland.
Hollister & Boalt, Sandusky City.
Mott & Co. Peckham, & Co. } Toledo.
Gray & Lewis, Detroit.
Handay & Halliday, Massilon, O.
P. Evans & Son, Defiance O.
L. G. & R. P. Jones, Evans & Hill. } Fort Wayne
Peter Anderson, A. M. Higgin, Strong & Miller, } Logansport.

The subscribers avail themselves of this opportunity to inform the Merchants of the Wabash valley that they are better able than ever to contract for the transportation of merchandize and produce to and from New York; their facilities are equal to any on the river, and they are prepared to say to all having produce to ship, that they may rely on having it done at as low rates, and with as much despatch as can be done by any other House.
AMOS PRATT,
JOHN BROWNLEE.
Maumee City, Ohio April 20th '42. 43

1842. 1842.

TRANSPORTATION.

THE DETROIT LINE, composed of first class boats on the Erie Canal, (most of which were built the past season,) and connected with facilities of the first character on the Hudson River, Western Lakes and Ohio Canal, will be prepared upon the opening of navigation to transport passengers and property with their usual care and despatch. Freight by this line from New York, should be shipped per Troy Tow Boats, and marked "Detroit Line."

AGENTS.
A. Rindge, New York,
J. H. Hooker, A. Van Inwagen, } Troy.
M. Kingman, & Co., Levi Tillotson, } Buffalo.
Wm. M. Gallagher, & Co. Erie, Pa.
Spear & Fletcher, Fairport, Ohio,
Winch & Wyman, Cleveland.
Fleeharty & Co., Huron.
Hollister & Boalt, Sandusky City.
Mott & Co., Toledo.
Gray & Lewis, Detroit.
Dousman & Brown, Milwaukie.
Smith & Webster, Chicago.
Wheeler & Porter, Mich. City.

☞ We take pleasure in recommending the Detroit Line to our Customers along the Wabash valley who have produce to ship to an Eastern market, and assure them that it will be done at as low rates, and with as great despatch as any other responsible Line can do it.
PRATT, & BROWNLEE, Agents,
Maumee City.
April 20th, 1842. 43

Valuable Farm for Sale.

NOTICE—I will sell at private sale my Farm in Aboit Township, 4 miles west of the City of Fort Wayne immediately on the Huntington State Road. There are 72 acres improved, 40 acres in clover and timothy and an Apple Orchard of 70 thrifty trees. Also several never failing springs. I will also sell the east half of the North west quarter of Section 12, Township 31, North Range 11 East, containing 80 acres, lying on the Goshen Road, seven miles from Fort Wayne,
THOMAS VAN ANDA.
March 7, 1841. 40o

HENRY COOPER,

Attorney at Law.

Office on Berry Street nearly opposite the Presbyterian Church
FORT WAYNE, IND.
June 19 1841. 52o

50 BBLS. WHISKEY, cheap for cash at
E. A. CAMPBELL'S.
April 23, 1842. 43

WARNING!—Whereas my wife Johanna, has left my bed and board, without sufficient cause, and I am not willing to pay debts of her contracting, I therefore hereby warn all persons from harboring or trusting her on my account. LAUGHLIN QUINN.
Fort Wayne, May 6th '42. 45

Coopering Establishment.

DAVID BALL would respectfully inform his friends and customers that his *Coopering establishment is removed to his New Shop on Main Street*, one door west of S. Ball's Pottery, where he has made arrangements to conduct his business on a more extensive scale, so that those favoring him with their custom may depend on any order in his line being executed in the best style of workmanship, and with the utmost promptitude. He will constantly keep on hand or make to order on the shortest notice, Wash-tubs, Butter-churns. Buckets of all kinds,—in short every article usually made by coopers from the smallest firkin to the largest vat or cistern.

Persons wanting large quantities of flour, pork, or whiskey barrels will do well to call on him before making a bargain elsewhere, as he has provided so large a stock as will enable him to fulfil any contract he may make.

Fort Wayne, August 20th '41 9

THE LADIES' COMPANION,

A STANDARD NATIONAL MAGAZINE.

TWO ELEGANT STEEL PLATES IN EVERY NUMBER, THE PREVAILING FASHIONS, ETC

TERMS—$3 A YEAR IN ADVANCE—TWO COPIES FOR $5 IN ADVANCE.

Published in the city of New York. by W. W. Snowden, established in 1834.

THE LADIES' COMPANION is published monthly in the City of N. Y., and thus established in popular favor, after a progress of many years, issued with unfailing promptness and regularity,—adorned with a beauty of typographical execution which proudly challenges criticism and with engravings, prepared in every instance expressly for the work, careful selection of subjects, conducted constantly with fashionable and popular music, superintended in every department, with the most scrupulous care for its excellence in every particular, and filled with articles from the pens of the most popular, renowned, and talented writers of which our country or England can boast, it is by no means an unwarrantable presumption thus to claim for the "Ladies' Companion" the proud elevation of being a Standard National Magazine!

Looking with a jealous eye to the honor of American Literature, as well as to emolument, it is the endeavor of the proprietor of the "Companion," to be governed by principles of the broadest liberality; and to offer no pledge to the public which cannot be faithfully and fully redeemed, that every promise made in time past has been scrupulously fulfilled, is confidently asserted, and for a full confirmation of this, every reader is appealed to; and this exactness, it is supposed, will be a sufficient guaranty for the future.

After this explanation, the proprietor of the Ladies' Companion proudly directs attention to the following

Prominent Contributors:

Emma C. Embury, Lydia H. Sigourney, Frances S. Osgood, Mrs. Seba Smyth, Mrs. E. F. Ellet, Ann S. Stephens, Hannah F. Gould; Caroline Orne, Mrs. E. R Steele, Mrs. A. M. F. Annan, Ite Miss Buchanan, Miss Mary Ann Brown (Eng) Miss C. F. Orne, Mrs. M. St Leon Loud, Mrs. Emiline S. Smith, Miss A. D. Woodbridge.

Professor J. H. Ingraham, Louis Fitzgerald Tasistro, N. P. Willis, Theodore S. Fay, Rev J. H. Clinch, Rev. Charles Constantine Pise, Samuel Woodworth, Park Benjamin, Henry T. Tuckerman, Rufus Dawes, F. W. Thomas, W. Gilmore Simms, Epes Sargent, Robert Hamilton, William B. Tappan, George P. Morris, C. F. Daniel, A. McMakin, Horatio Gates, John Neal, Seba Smith, Albert Pike, Isaac M'Lellan, Jr. Thomas Dunn, English, Wm. G. Howard, John M'Cabe, Henry B. Hirst.

Among the number of the contributors to the "Companion," above enumerated, will be perceived the names of many, whose charming productions have given lustre to our national literature, and whose reputation is identified with the progression of their country to that position in the world of letters, to which they have been signally instrumental in advancing it, and among them will be found the names of ladies who have established the claim of woman to the possession of the loftiest intellect, in its more refined and delicate characteristics, and have reared an enduring monument to the virtues and elevation of their sex. The talents of the contributors, it will be perceived are of the most varied character. By this it is rendered certain that every taste will be gratified—that every branch of elegant literature will receive attention. Poetry, tales, sketches, essays—the instructive and the amusing—the grave and the gay—will be blended, to enhance the interest of the magazine.

THE EMBELLISHMENTS.

Even in this important respect the "Companion" may be safely pronounced to maintain a decided superiority over every competitor; and in regard to its gorgeous engravings, the work is distinguished above every literary periodical, whether in England or America. Every number is ornamented with steel plates, executed by the first artists, in the most finished manner, expressly for the work! *Scriptural engravings* are, also, occasionally published. The reader therefore, for the low price at which the "Companion" is afforded, in addition to its admirable literary articles, obtains a port folio of elegant steel engravings.

THE MONTHLY FASHIONS

are also given, illustrative of the changes of attire, in female costume and ornaments. These plates are not executed on wood, but so elaborately engraved on steel, as to be of themselves worthy of preservation as beautiful pictures; for it is the determination of the proprietor of the Ladies' Companion, to offer nothing to its readers that is not worthy of unqualified admiration.

THE MUSICAL DEPARTMENT

receives the utmost attention. A piece of music is given in every number, and an experienced and competent musical professor having the immediate supervision, the selections may be relied upon as being from the most pleasing and popular songs. Above all, it will be made a matter of especial attention, to have every piece of music printed correctly and free from errors.

LITERARY NOTICES.

Criticism upon the publications which may from time to time be issued, is a matter involving serious responsibleness, especially when the decision of the critic is expected to influence a large portion of the community; and while the receipt of the books issued by the most prominent publishing houses in the country, enable the proprietor of the Ladies' Companion to announce the reviews of new works to form one of the features in the conduct of the Magazine the reader who consults them for guidance in the selection of books for perusal, may place upon them implicit reliance. The basis of criticism is an impartial and independent judgment.

EDITORS' TABLE.

Under this head the more *important* events which may transpire. worthy of comment, will be found, embracing every subject, either local or foreign, that is considered of sufficient interest to demand attention.

In conclusion, the proprietor pledges himself that every effort will be expended to make the La[illegible] Companion pre eminent for the beauty and accuracy of its typography—the variety and high tone of its literary article—the quality and value of its music—and the splendor of its pictorial embellishments.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

The ladies' companion is published at Three Dollars a year, payable in advance, or four dollars during the year. Two copies for five dollars if current funds, in advance—post paid. The work is punctually issued on the first of every month, and is forwarded to subscribers by the earliest mails, strongly enveloped. New volumes commence with May and November numbers.

Persons residing in those states where no small bills are issued, can enclose by mail a five dollar note and credit will be given for the full amount.

All letters and communications must be post paid, or they are not taken from the post office.

Address WM. W. SNOWDEN,
140 Fulton Street N. Y.

THE NEW GENESEE FARMER,

AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL.

VOLUME THREE—FOR 1842.

THE CHEAPEST AGRICULTURAL PAPER in the Union:—8 Large Pages Monthly. (with gravings,) only 50 Cents per year!!

HENRY COLMAN. EDITOR.

(Late Agricultural Commissioner of the State of Massachusetts, and Editor of the New Eng. Farmer.)

Grateful for the extensive patronage which the New Genesee Farmer has received during the past year, the proprietor now has the satisfaction of announcing that he has made such arrangements for the coming year as cannot fail to be highly gratifying to the readers of the paper, and secure for it a still more extensive circulation.

Desiring to make it the most useful and widely circulating agricultural paper in the Union, the proprietor has engaged the services of the celebrated and eminent agricultural writer and orator, HENRY COLMAN, well known as the late Agricultural Commissioner of the State of Massachusetts and formerly editor of the New England Farmer. Depending on the co operation and support of the friends of agriculture in the Empire State and the Great West, Mr. Coleman has consented to leave the field where he has labored with so much honor and success and locate at Rochester, were through the medium of the Genesee Farmer, he expects to find a more extensive field of usefulness.

The former editors and contributors will continue their assistance, and care will be taken to make the paper interesting and useful, not only to farmers, but to all persons engaged in rural or domestic affairs. With such a combination of talent, the New Genesee Farmer cannot fail to obtain an immense circulation—give a new impulse to the cause of agriculture—promote the best interests of community, and tend to increase the wealth and prosperity of the Nation.—It is hoped therefore, that every friend of agriculture—every well wisher of his neighborhood and his county, will lend his aid, and not only subscribe himself, but induce his neighbors to subscribe also. The paper will be continued at its present low price, in order that its influence may be most widely extended. Its appearance will be considerably improved, and having now a Power Press exclusively for the work, greater promptness and regularity will be secured.—Careful clerks are engaged to mail the papers, so that it is believed there will be little cause for complaint hereafter.

Post Masters and their Assistants are authorized and respectfully solicited to act as Agents and remit subscriptions for the Farmer. The low price at which it is published will not allow of much pecuniary compensation to Agents, but it is believed they will find a reward in the benefits which result from the circulation of such periodicals in their neighborhoods.

☞ Persons ordering papers are requested to *strictly observe the* TERMS, and be careful to write *plainly* the names of subscribers, their Post Office County, and State; and in all cases to send the money with the order, so that the perplexity of keeping accounts may be avoided.

M. B. BATEHAM, Property.

TERMS.—If current money is sent [such as New York or New England bills,] commission will be allowed as follows: –

Seven copies, for . . . . . $3 00 } Payment always
Twelve do. for . . . . . 5,00 } to be made in
Twenty-five do. for . . . 10,00 } advance

No commission will be allowed, *uncurrent* money is sent. Address,

BATEHAM & COLMAN,
December 1. 1841, *Rochester N. Y.*)

FRUIT TREES.

THE Subscriber proposes to furnishes, during the ensuing spring, any quantity of the best quality of grafted fruit trees, consisting of a great variety of apple, at $16 per hundred, or for single trees 18 3-4 cents; pear 50 cents per tree. Any person wishing to engage fruit trees will please call upon Henry Work, who is authorized to contract for their delivery

HAMPTON BROWNE

References { S. HANNA
T. W. SWEENY
DANIEL REID

Wayne county, Ia., Jan 1, 1842. 29

HEADACHE.

JUDGE PATTERSON

Read the following from Judge Patterson, for thirty years the first Judge of the County in which he lives.

Middletown, N. J. March 12, 1840.

Messrs. Comstock & Co.

Gentlemen—You are at liberty to make such use of the following certificate as you deem will best subserve the purpose for which it is intended.

CERTIFICATE OF JUDGE PATTERSON.

I HEREBY CERTIFY that *my daughter* has been afflicted with sick headache for the space of about 20 years,—the attacks occurring once in about two weeks frequently lasting 24 hours, during which time the paroxysms have been so severe, as apparently soon to deprive her of life. And after having tried most all other remedies in vain I have been induced as a last *resort* to try Spohn's Headache Remedy as sold by you; and to the great disappointment and joy of herself and all her friends found very material relief from the first dose of the medicine, which she has followed up the directions with the article, and in every case when an attack was threatened has found immediate relief, until she is near permanently cured. The attacks now occur very seldom, and disappear almost immediately after taking the quantity directed. A hope that others may be benefitted with the use of this truly invaluable medicine, has induced me to send you the above, and remain your obedient servant,

JEHU PATTERSON.
Judge of the Court of C. P

Sold only by Comstock & Co. 71 Maiden Lane
For sale by EVANS & HILL.

From the New York Herald.

MYSTERIOUS.

A gentleman belonging to one of the most ancient and wealthy families of this city, who must be well known to numerous friends, having since the year 1818 up to recently, been bent nearly double, and for several years confined to his bed, has been restored to good health—has regained his natural erect position—and has quitted his carriage, and now walks with ease!! We believe this is the gentleman's own description as near as possible, and there is no exageration in it.—We will give inquirers his address, and doubt not his humane feelings will excuse the liberty; so that any one *doubting* may *know* these facts—though he requests his name may not *appear in* print. Among other similar instances Mr. Jas G. Reynolds, 144 Christie street, has been restored, and will give personal assurances of the facts of his case. Both were rheumatism, and contracted cords and sinews. How has this been done?

Answer.—By the *Indian Vegetable Elexir* internally, and *Hewes' Nerve and Bone Linniment* externally.—*N. Y. Herald. Jan* 26. 1841.

Sold *Only* by Comstock & Co. 71 Maiden Lane.

For sale by EVANS & HILL.

$100 Reward.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD has been offered for months, to any one who will use a bottle of *Hays' Liniment* for the *Piles* without being cured. Of thousands sold, in no one instance has it failed of a cure. Proof overwhelming to be seen where it is sold. It is also a certain cure in *nearly every case*. (externally) in the following complaints.

For the Piles, for all Dropsy. Tender Feet, Sore throat by cancers or ulcers, Croup Whooping cough, Scald Head. Tightness of the chest, especially in children, Foul ulcers of the legs, or other fungus sores however obstinate or long standing, Fresh wounds, Chilblains, &c. &c.

LOOK OUT.

Some swindlers have counterfeited this article, and put it up with various devices. Do not be imposed upon. One thing only will protect you—it is the name of COMSTOCK & CO; *that name must be always on the wrapper*, or you are cheated. *Do not forget it. Take this direction with you, and test by that, or never buy it; for it is impossible for any other to be true or genuine.*—Sold by COMSTOCK & CO.
New York.
71 Maiden Lane.

For sale by EVANS & HILL.

CAPS.—Fur, hair, seal, and selett caps at
E. A. CAMPBELL'S.

THE LADY'S WORLD OF FASHION.

A new *Monthly Magazine with the above title, embellished with the earliest Fashions from Paris and London, elegant Steel and Mezzotint Engravings, Lace Work, Embroidery, Music, &c will be issued* early in December in advance of the other Magazines for January. The work will be devoted *especially to the ladies*, and will be issued in a style never before attempted in this country. It will contain articles from the most popular and pleasing writers of the day on every variety of subject, but the work will be in the main devoted to the cultivation of the home virtues. Hence most of the stories will be of a practical, domestic character, from the pens of our best female writers, while the earliest fashions in all their varieties shall be correctly given;—so as to make the whole welcome at every fire-side. In the halls of the fashionable and the gay,—the home of the virtuous matron, whose own needle supplies her raiment, as well as the store and sewing room of the manton maker and milliner.

The Main Design of the Work.

The prominent design of the Magazine will be to furnish in elegant and attractive style, the earliest, most correct, and full report in advance of all the other Magazines, and prior to the issuing of them here, of the Monthly Fashions direct from Paris in London. The advantage of this to every lady, who makes taste in dress the least matter of life, will at once be apparent, and to the professional dress maker and milliner of the United States, the enterprise will be of incalculable advantage. It is proposed to issue every month a number and variety of costume, which will put to the blush every thing in the way of monthly reports of the Fashions heretofore attempted.

For this purpose the publisher has embarked the most ample means and resources in the enterprise, and has matured his plans both in this country and in Europe prior to commencement. It has been a favorite project, and has been deliberately undertaken, and will be carried thro' vigorously. The first number will give an idea of neatty and real excellence of the plates.

Elegant Steel Engravings.

In order to render the work ornamental in the highest degree, and to make it a perfect *parlor companion*, and an *ornament to the centre-table*, as well as entertaining in its literature, and useful in the style of the fashion plates, it is proposed to issue the most elegant steel and Mezzotint engraving from the first artists in the country, illustrated by choice and entertaining stories of domestic life. To vary the style of illustrations, occasional *Lace Patterns and Embrodiery*, got out in unsurpassed beauty and truth, by that excellent artist F Quarre, Esq will also be given; and to leave nothing undone, at times, will be given, the most popular and elegant Music of the day, Songs Gallopades, Marches, etc.

The Typography.

The work will be printed on clear and beautiful type, on a page larger than any present three dollar Magazines, with fine margin, and strong, white paper, and will contain as much matter as can be compressed into thirty six large octavo pages.

Time of Delivery.

The Magazine will be issued on or before the 15th of the month preceeding the month for which it will be published, or dated, or about the time the steamships which sail from Europe on the first of the month, usually arrive. Thus the work will be in the hands of every subscriber with the most correct fashions before they can be got out here, and anticipating all other Magazines at least six weeks.

To bring the work within the reach of all, it will be issued at two dollars per annum for a single, or three copies for five dollars invariably in advance, post paid. The cheapness of the work will be at once appreciated, when we state that the London World of Fashion retails in this country at $10 per annum, and the Lady's World of Fashion will include every variety in the same style of excellence.

TO CLUBS.—*Three copies for five dollars. Eight do. for ten dollars.*

Current funds. post paid.

Editors who wish an exchange, upon copying this prospectus, with the work for one year.

Address C. J. PETERSON.
Ledger Building, Phila.

White Dog Money.

WHITE DOG MONEY taken in exchange for Goods.
Feb 18. R. W. TAYLOR.

WM. H. BROOKS, M. D.

RESPECTFULLY tenders his services to the citizens of Fort Wayne and surrounding country, in the various branches of his Profession. Dr. B. is a graduate of the Medical School at Lexington, Ky., and of the reformed Medical College of Ohio. He has had several years experience in treating disease incident to this climate, and flatters himself that he is qualified to discriminate closely, and prescribe with a good degree of general success. His familiarity with the *Reformed System of Practice* renders his treatment of *Chronic Diseases* eminently successful. Those wishing to avail themselves of his services may rely on the best of his skill and attention. Office in the "Union Hall," one door west of the Bank.

Fort Wayne, Aug. 4th, 1841. 7tf

THE COUNTERFEITER'S DEATH BLOW.

The public will please observe that no Brandreth's pills are genuine unless the box has three labels upon it, each containing a fac simile signature of my hand writing, thus—B. Brandreth.—These labels are engraved on steel, beautifully designed, and done at an expense of several thousand dollars.

THE BRANDRETH PILLS.

THE remarkable cures which have been effected by Brandreth's Pills have astonished the whole medical faculty, *many of whom* have conceded that they are the greatest blessings that ever was given to the world.

The reason these celebrated pills have such a universally good effect is because their action harmonizes with the human body.

"Purge out the old leaven that ye may become a new lump," is the language of Holy Writ, a figure applied spiritually it is true, but how could it have any application unless confirmed by practical experience in the body of matter? The foundation upon which this figure of scripture rests is as immoveable as the laws which govern the tides, or that occasion the thunders of heaven.

When a dose of Brandreth's pills are taken, they are digested, and pass to every part of the system; but they leave the body when they have effected the intended purpose, and health and vigor are by them insured.

Mineral medicines may enter the system; but they are with difficulty got out again; and they always occasion pain and misery while they remain in the body:

Whereas Brandreth's pills are as innocent as a piece of bread, and are evacuated with the disease for which they are taken.

From the time we are born to the time we cease to breathe, our bodies are constantly wasting, and as constantly building up. The action of the atmosphere wears or wastes them. The food we eat, the digestive organs convert into blood, which renews or builds up by its circulating power. Thus the human body is healthy when the blood circulates freely, and when any thing prevents its free course through the veins, disease commences.

Remember! the top—the side—and the bottom.

☞ My own office is on third street, between Main and Walnut, where the *genuine Pills* can always be obtained.

The following are the only authorized agents in the under mentioned places.

J. W. TOWNLEY—*Fort Wayne.*
D. M'CLAIN—*Marion Township.*
THOMAS KIMSEY—*Monmouth.*
JAMES CRAB—*Decatur.*
A. BLOSSOM—*Willshire.*

INTERETING TO FARMERS.

SAVE YOUR FLAX-SEED.

CASH, and a fair price will be paid for Flax seed next fall at the Woodlawn Mill, one mile east of Fort Wayne, by the undersigned.
M. S. WINES.
Woodlawn Feb. 4th, 1841. 30c

WANTED.

WHITE-DOG MONEY, in exchange for goods at the cheap store of
E. A. CAMPBELL'S.
Dec. 28, '41. 27c

"Come to me ye naked! and I will clothe ye!!"

JAS. M. BLOSSOM, TAILOR, grateful for the liberal patronage bestowed on him by the public, would inform his friends generally, that he still continues his business on Columbia street, one door east of the Post Office, where he will at all times wait on his customers with great pleasure. All garments made by him warranted to fit.

N. B. Cutting done on short notice.
Fort Wayne, Jan. 20, '42. 3m

CLOTHING,

READY made clothing; coats, overcoats, vests and, pants of superior quality and at reduced prices at E. A. CAMPBELL'S.

'The human Hair.

Cleanliness of the Head and Hair.

Strange it is that persons who attend strictly to personal cleanliness, baths, &c. should neglect the Head—the hair—the most essential, the most exposed, and the most beautiful when properly cared for, of all the gifts of the Creator. Perfectly free may it be kept of dandruff or scurf with a certainty that the hair cannot fall out, by the use of the Balm of Columbia. Ladies, will you make your toilet without *this* article? I answer fearlessly, NO, if you have once tried it and experienced its purifying effects—its sweet perfume.

A hundred articles have been put forth on the credit of this—the only first—the only really valuable article. A mass of testimony from all classes to these facts.

LOOK OUT—Counterfeits are abroad. Look always for the name of COMSTOCK & CO. on the splendid wrappers, and never buy it without that name.

From the Boston Chronicle.

We see by an advertisement in another column that Messrs. Comstock & Co., the Agents for Oldridge's Balm of Columbia, have deputies to sell that article in Boston and elsewhere. We know a lady of this city whose hair was so nearly gone as to expose entirely her Phrenological developements, which, considering that they betokened a most amiable disposition, was not in reality very unfortunate. Nevertheless she mourned the loss of locks she had worn, and after a year's fruitless resort to miscalled restoratives, purchased, some months ago, a bottle or two of Oldrid-ge's Balm, and she has now ringlets in profusion glossy and of raven blackness. We are not puffing—none of it has been sent to us, and indeed, we do not want any, for though we were obliged to wear a wig a year ago, we have now, through its virtues, hair enough and of a passable quality of our own.

Daring Fraud.

The Balm of Columbia has been imitated by a notorious counterfeiter. Let it never be purchased or used unless it have the signature of COMSTOCK & CO on a splendid wrapper. This is the only external test that will secure the public against imposition.

For sale by EVANS & HILL.

New Goods.

A splendid stock of fall and winter GOODS just received and for sale at the *New Store*, Hanna's block. E. A. CAMPBELL.
December 1st, 1841.

I HAVE three Threshing Machines on hand which I will sell on good terms. They are good article for farmers.
SAMUEL HANNA.
Fort Wayne, July 23. 1841. 5

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing between David H. Colerick, Wm. H. Coombs as attorneys at law, is this dissolved by mutual consent. All business heretofore commenced by them as partners will receive their attention as usual.
Fort Wayne Dec. 24 1841.
D. H. COLERICK,
WM. H. COOMBS

Medical Notice.

DOCTORS THOMPSON & STURGIS respectfully inform the citizens of Ft Wayne and vicinity, that they will continue the practice of MEDICINE & SURGERY in all their various branches. Office next door to Comparet and Scott's, and nearly opposite the store of L. G. & R. P. Jones.
L. G. THOMPSON
C. E. STURGIS,
Fort Wayne March 20 1841.

Boots & Shoes of every variety from the French slipper to brogans, and from the Grecian boot to no. 12, at
E. A. CAMPBELL'S.

A FEW hundred weight of good butter for sale at E. A. CAMPBELL'S.

Fort Wayne Axe Factory

AND MACHINE SHOP.

THE undersigned having located himself in the city of Fort Wayne, a few rods east of Samuel Edsall's saw mill, would inform the public that he has commenced the manufacture of EDGE TOOLS of every description, also all kinds of *Grist and Saw Mill Irons* and all kinds of SCREW WORK such as Miller's and Clothier's Screws. He will also furnish all kinds of cast iron gearing for grist mills or any other machinery, or do any kind of BRASS CASTING which may be wanted in this or the adjoining Counties

He assures the public, should they favor him with their work, that from his experience in some of the best eastern factories, by strict attention to the workmanship, and using the best materials that they will be no longer under the necessity of sending east or south for the above articles. At least call and examine for yourselves.

☞ *All orders from a distance will meet with prompt attention*

Cast and wrought iron and brass TURNING, *done to order*,
GEORGE BUCHANAN.
March 26. 1842. 39tf

WOOL CARDING.

THE subscriber will be prepared to card wool on or before the 10th of May next at his mill on the Little St. Joseph River, about 3 miles above Fort Wayne City, near the Wabash and Erie Canal Feeder. He is also preparing to MANUFACTURE WOOL into

SATTINETTS, JEANS, CLOTHS, BLANKETS and FLANNELS,

which he expects to get in operation by September next.

COUNTRY FULLING will be attended to in the Fall. HENRY JOHNS.
April 9th 1842. 43

Bankruptcy Notice.

United States of America, } ss
District of Indiana }

In the District Court in Bankruptcy:—

THE third Monday in and 21st day of March, 1842, on this day the following person filed his petition praying for the benefit of the Bankrupt law, which is ordered to stand for hearing in the city of Indianapolis on the fourth Monday in May next, and that notice thereof signed by the Clerk be published in the Fort Wayne Sentinel printed in Fort Wayne, at least twenty days before said day of hearing, to wit: HENRY RUDISILL, of Allen county.

By order of the Court,
HORACE BASSETT. C'lk.
April 20, 1842. 43

WANTED.

20,000 BUSHELS OF WHEAT for which good funds will paid at the highest market price on delivery, by
R. W. TAYLOR.
April 9, 1842. 41

BLANKS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Moffat's Life Pills AND PHOENIX BITTERS.

ORIGIN OF THE LIFE MEDICINES.—The reader may not perhaps be aware that the origin of Moffat's Life Medicines was the result of a protracted and painful illness of their originator, Mr. JOHN MOFFAT. When taken ill, Mr. M. was a prosperous and flourishing merchant in the lower part of the city, and having consulted and employed a number of our most skillful physicians, he after months of suffering, was prevailed upon to purchase the recipe of the invaluable vegetable preparation now offered to the public.

The effect of the Life Medicines in his own case was so singular and remarkable, that he immediately determined to offer to the world a medicine to which he not only owed his life, but his happiness. The uniform success which has since attended their administration in every instance, where a fair trial has been given them, has been attested by thousands, and incontestibly proves their intrinsic merit.

BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, AND THE CAUSE.

A well regulated and proportionate quantity of bile upon the stomach is always requisite for the promotion of sound health—it stimulates digestion, and keeps the intestinal canal free from all obstruction. On the interior surface of the liver is a peculiar bladder, in which the bile is first preserved, being formed by the liver from the blood. Thence it passes into the stomach and intestines, and regulates the indigestion. Thus we see when there is a deficiency of bile, the body is constantly costive. On the other hand an overabundance of bile causes frequent nausea in the stomach, and often promotes very severe attacks of disease, which sometimes end in death.

Fevers are always preceded by symptoms of a disordered stomach; as are also scrofulous disorders, and all sympathetic, functional, or febrile diseases. From the same cause, the natural and healthy action of the heart, and the whole vascular system is impaired and reduced below its natural standard, as exhibited in palpitations, languid pulse, torpors of the limbs, syncope, and even death itself, in consequence of an overabundance of a peculiar offensive substance to the digestive organs.

The approach of bilious diseases is at all times attended by decided symptoms of an existing diseased state of the stomach and bowels; i. e. with those signs which are known to point out their contents to be of a morbid irritating nature; but whenever the alimentary canal happens to be loaded with irritating matter, some derangement of the healthy *operation*, either of the general system, or of some particular organ of the body, is the certain result; and when this state happens to be united with any other symptoms of disease, its effects are always thereby much aggrivated. The progress of organic obstruction is often so rapid as scarcely to admit of time for the application of such aid as is to be offered by art; yet, in general, the premonitory symptoms of gastric load are perceptible for a day or two previous to the feverish paroxysm, a period when the most efficacious assistance may be given by unloading the stomach and alimentary canal of its irritating contents, and thus reducing the susceptibility of disease.

The Life Medicines should always be taken in the early stages of bilious complaints; and if persevered in strictly according to the directions, will positively effect a cure.

THE LIFE MEDICINES.—GENERAL REMARKS.

These medicines are indebted for their name to their manifest and sensible action in puryfying the springs and channels of life, and enduing them with renewed tone and vigor, and to the undoubted fact that at a very early period in their history they had rescued sufferers from the very verge of an untimely grave, after all the deceptive nostrums of the day, prescribed by physicians had utterly failed, to which cases they also permanently secured that uniform enjoyment of health, without which life itself is but a partial blessing. So great indeed had their efficacy invariably proved, that it was scarcely less than miraculous to those who were unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they were compounded, and upon which they *consequently* act.

THE PHŒNIX BITTERS are so called, because they possess the power of restoring the expiring embers of health, to a glowing vigor throughout the constitution, as the Phoenix is to be restored to life from the ashes of its own dissolution. The Phoenix Bitters are entirely vegetable, composed of roots found only in certain parts of the western country, which will infallibly cure FEVERS AND AGUES of all kinds; will never fail to eradicate entirely all the effects of mercury infinitely sooner than the most powerful preparations of Sarsaparilla, and will immediately cure the determination of blood to the head; never fail in the sickness *incident to young females*; and will be found a certain remedy in all cases of *nervous debility and weakness* of the most impared constitutions. As a remedy for *Chronic and inflamatory rheumatism*, the efficancy of the Phoenix bitters will be *demonstrated* by the use of a single bottle.

The proprietor rejoices in the opportunity afforded by the universal diffusion of the press, for placing his VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES within the knowledge and reach of every individual in the community. Unlike the host of pernicious quackeries, which boast of vegetable ingredients, the Life pills are purely and SOLELY VEGETABLE, and contain neither mercury, antimony arsenic, nor any other mineral, in any form whatever. They are entirely composed of extracts from rare and powerful plants, the virtues of which, though long known to several Indian tribes and recently to some eminent pharmaceutical chemists, are altogether unknown to the ignorant pretenders to medical science; and were never before administered in so happily efficacious a combination.

Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them, and to remove the hardened fæces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these, and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or diarrhœa with its imminent dangers. This fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudice of these well-informed men against the quack medicines of the age. The second effect of the VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means, the liver and the lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

The following are among the distressing variety of human diseases, to which the vegetable Life Pills are well known to be infallible.

DYSPEPSIA, by thoroughly cleansing the first and second stomachs, and creating a flow of pure healthy bile, instead of the stale acrid kind, Flatulency, Palpitation of the heart, Loss of appetite, heart burn and head ache, restlesness ill-temper, anxiety, languor and melancholy, which are the general symptoms of Dyspepsia, will vanish as a natural consequence of its cure. Costiveness, by cleansing the whole length of the intestines with a solvent process, and without violence; all violent purges leave the bowels costive within two days. Diarrhaea and Cholera, by removing the sharp, acrid finids by which these complaints are occasioned, and by promoting the lubricative secretions of the mucus membrane. Fevers of all kinds, by restoring the blood to a regular circulation through the process of perspiration in some cases, and the thorough solution of all intestinal obstructions in others. The Life medicines have been known to cure Rheumatism permanently in three weeks, and gout in half that time, by removing local inflamation from the muscles and ligaments of the joints. Dropsies of all kinds, by freeing and strengthening the kidneys and bladder; they operate most delightfully on those important organs, and hence have ever been found a certain remedy for the worst cases of gravel. Also worms by dislodging from the turnings of the bowels the slimy matter to which these creatures adhere.—Asthma and consumption, by relieving the air vessels of the lungs from the mucus, which even slight colds will occasion, which if not removed becomes hardened, and produces those dreadful diseases. Scurvy, Ulcers, and inveterate sores,

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by the perfect purity which these Life Pills give to the blood, and all the humors. Scorbutic eruptions and bad complexions, by their alterative effect upon the fluids that feed the skin, the morbid state of which occasions all eruptive complaints, sallow, cloudy, and other disagreeable complexions. The use of these pills for a very short time will effect an entire cure of Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, and a striking improvement in the clearness of the skin. Common colds and influenza, will always be cured by one dose, or by two, even in the worst cases. Piles,—as a remedy for this most distressing and obstinate malady, the Vegetable Life Pills deserve a distinct and emphatic recommendation. It is well known to hundreds in this city, that the originator of these invaluable Pills, was himself afflicted with this complaint for upwards of thirty five years, and that he tried in vain every remedy prescribed within the whole compass of the Materia Medica. He however, at length tried the medicine which he now offers to the public, and he was cured in a very short time, after his recovery had been pronounced not only improbable, but absolutely impossible by any human means.

For sale by EVANS & HILL.
Ft. Wayne, Aug. 7, 1841. 7p.1y

Coopering! Coopering!!



THE subscriber is now doing the coopering business up in the right kind of style. He has permanently engaged several first rate workmen: his timber is of the first quality and well seasoned; in short, he has everything just right and will do all kinds of work in a manner to give the most perfect satisfaction.

His shop is at the building known as the 'brick school house,' on the north side of the canal, where he keeps constantly on hand, all kinds of ready made casks, tubs, &c.

R. GRISWOLD.
Ft. Wayne, Oct. 16, '41. 16c

Jew Davids OR HEBREW PLASTER.

THIS Receipe, obtained of an old Jew by a traveler in the eastern countries, bids fair to be of immense value in the Western world. Since this Plaster has been introduced into America, ... plaster, salve, ointment or linimen. has been discontinued by all who have had an opportunity of testing the superior medical virtues of the Jew David's or Hebrew Plaster. Truth, though simple, is powerful, and will prevail with an enlightened community, over all the puffings and fictitious affidavits with which the world is flooded. The sterling worth of this plaster is recognized, appreciated, and its use sanctioned by the highest classes of society. One simultaneous burst of approbation arises from the thousands who have used it, that when a remedy possesses highly intrinsic merits like this, it does not fail of receiving the patronage of our intelligent public.

The peculiarities of this Chemical Compound, are owing to its extraordinary effects upon the animal fibre or nerves, ligaments and muscles, its virtues being carried by them to the immediate seat of the disease or of pain and weakness.

However good any internal remedy may be this, as an external application, will prove a powerful auxiliary, in removing the disease and a facilitating the cure, in cases of Local Inflamation, Scrofulous affections, King's Evil, Gout, Inflamatary and Chronic Rheumatism, and in all cases where seated pain or weakness exists.

The Resurection OR PERSIAN PILLS.

These pills raise from the gratest weakness, distress and suffering, to a state of strength health and happiness. The name of these pills originated from the circumstance of the medicine being found only in the cemeterics of Persia.

This vegetable production being of a peculiar kind, led to the experiments as to its medical qualities and virtues. In half a century it became an established medicine for the diseases of that country. The extract of this singular production was introduced into some parts of Europe in the year 1783, and used by many celebrated physicians in curing certain diseases, when all other medicines had been used in vain. Early in the year 1692, the extract was combined with a certain vegetable medicine imported from Dura Baca, in the East Indies, and formed into pills.

The admirable effect of this compound upon the human system led physicians and families into its general use. Their long established character their universal and healing virtues, their detergent and cleansing qualities of their specific abtion upon the glandular part of the system, are such will sustain their reputation and general use in the American Republic.

☞ Half Boxes contain 37 pills, price 31 cents—whole Boxes contain 73 pills, price 68 cents.

E. Chase & Co. are agents for the United States Texas. Mexico and Canadas Office No. 1. Arcade Hall, Rochester.

H. E Marnard & Co. State agents for Indiana and Illinois.

The above medicines are for sale by.

Robert Dykes, Agent, Fort Wayne.
G. AF do Huntington,
———aker, do Warsaw.

HAVE YOU A COUGH?—Do not neglect it!—Thousands have met a premature death for the want of a little attention to a common cold.

Have you a cough? Rev Dr. Bartholemew's Expectorant Syrup, a safe medical prescription, containing no poisonous drugs, and used in an extensive practice for several years, will most positively afford relief. and save you from that awful disease pulmonary consumption, which usually sweeps into the grave, hundreds of young, the old, the fair the lovely and the gay!

Have you a cough?—Be persuaded to purchase a bottle of this Expectorant Syrup to day!!—To-morrow may be too late.

Have you a cough? Bartholemew's Expectorant Syrup is the only remedy you should take to cure you.

For this plain reason:—That in no one of the thousand cases where it has been used, has it failed to relieve.

For sale at the drug store of Comstock & Co. and nearly all respectable Drug stores.

Sold Comstock & Co. 71 Maiden Lane.
For sale by EVANS & HILL.

DeKalb Circuit Court, May Term 1842.

Anthony Dodge, }
vs. } Foreign Attachment.
Jabez Cady, }

WHEREAS on the 18th day of March, 1842, the above plaintiff filed in the clerk's office of the De Kalb Circuit Court an affidavit, sworn to before Arial Walden, one of the associate Judges of the said DeKalb Circuit Court, wherein he saith that Jabez Cady is indebted to him the full and just sum of thirty-five dollars by a certain promissory note drawn by the said Cady, dated the 21st of December, 1840, payable on the first day of Jan. 1842, in carpenter and joiner work to said Anthony Dodge, and that the said Jabez Cady is not now a resident of the State of Indiana, and the said Dodge having filed ... as required by law, a writ of foreign attachment was issued from the Clerk's office directed to the Sheriff of DeKalb County, which writ was returned to the Clerk's office by said Sheriff on the 23d day March 1842 with the following endorsement:

I this day, the 22d of March, have with the assistance of Solomon Delong, attached the following property in Newville township, DeKalb County: the north part of west half of south west quarter of Sec. 6; being twenty acres, more or less, and have appraised the above described land at $3 25 per acre Also lots No. 72 and 73; and also a fraction lying on the south east end of the above lots, running parallel with the river St Joseph on the town plat of Vienna, said lots and fraction valued at $30 00.

Notice is therefore given to the said Jabez Cady to appear on the first day of the next term of said Court, to be holden at the house of Wesley Park, in Auburn, on the 2d day of May 1842, and defend said suit, or the same will be determined in his absence.

SAMUEL W. SPROTT, Cl'k.
March 23d 1842. 20

CLOTHS.—Black, blue-black, blue, green, brown and grey cloths at the cheap store
E. A. CAMPBELL.

MERINOES.—Figured and plain merinoes DeLaines, &c., &c., &c., can be found at the lowest price at E. A. CAMPBELL'S.

A LOOSE.—A large quantity of Fourth proof Peach BRANDY, Monongahela, Old Rye, and Irish WHISKEY, Holland GIN, Bitters, VINEGAR, &c., all of which are of a good quality and will be sold very low for cash, by L. G. & R. P. JONES.
April 27, 1842. 44

CALL AND SETTLE.—All persons indebted to the firm of L. G. & R. P. JONES, are hereby notified to call and settle their accounts immediately, either by cash or note, as further indulgence cannot be given.
April 28, 1842. 44

MORGAN LEWIS

INFORMS his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a shop for the manufacture of

Copper, Tin, and Sheet Iron Ware

in all its branches, in the building on the north of Columbia street, lately occupied as a drug store by Doct. Beecher, (the chequered front,) where he intends to keep constantly on hand all articles in his line, which he will sell at the lowest possible rates, for cash or produce.

Old ware will be repaired at the shortest notice.

*** Old copper, brass, pewter, and paper rags taken at the highest market price.

Fort wayne, Feb. 10, 1842. 34tf.

"On his own Hook."

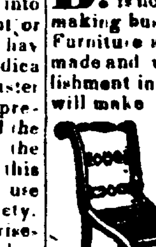
ISAAC MARSH would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he has taken a shop two doors north of Evans & Lindenberger's store, near the upper canal bridge, where he intends to carry on the COPPER, TIN, AND SHEET IRON MANUFACTURE, in all its branches. His ware shall always be made of the best materials and in the best manner; and what is of some consequence in times, it shall be sold at the lowest rates. He would invite those who wish to purchase any articles in his line to give him a call.

All kinds of country produce, paper rags, old copper, pewter, beeswax, tallow, and Ginseng will be taken in payment for ware, but no TRUST.

Fort Wayne, Feb. 10, 1842.

Cabinet and Chair Making.

B. H. TOWER. informs the public that he is now carrying on the Cabinet and Chair making business in all its various branches. His Furniture and Chairs he warrants to be as well made and will sell as cheap as any other establishment in the country. He keeps on hand or will make to order all kinds of Rocking and WINDSOR CHAIRS. SIDE-BOARDS, BUREAUX, Bedstead and Cradles, Work Stands, Tables, &c. &c.



B. T. especially invites the attention of the newly married, and those who intend to enter the matrimonial state to his ware room, where they may find every article in his line which they may need either in commencing housekeeping or afterwards.

Fort Wayne, March 26. 1842. 1y39

L. P. FERRY,

Attorney & Counsellor-at-Law,

FORT WAYNE, IA.

WILL attend to all business entrusted to him professionally, in the counties of Allen Adams, Huntington, Whitley, Noble, Lagrange Steuben, and De Kalb; and to collections thro' out the state.

Having formed a connection with a gentleman of the bar resident at Indianapolis, he will be enabled to assist persons in taking the benefit of the BANKRUPT LAW, with less expense and delay than would otherwise attend the application.

REFERENCES—
A. Hamilton, Esq. Fort Wayne.
H. McCulloch, Esq. "
F. Comparet, Esq. "
Capt. Jos. Morgan, "
Hon. Jas. W. Borden, "
Capt. E. Murray, Huntington co.
S. L. Rugg, Esq. Adams co.
W. White, Esq. Noble co.
Dr. Marsh, Steuben co.
Col. J. B. Duret, Logansport.

☞ Office on the north side of Main, west of Calhoun-street. 1y29

Western Farmer's own Paper.

The Union Agriculturist

AND WESTERN PRAIRIE FARMER.

Published at Chicago, Monthly, by the Union Agricultural Society, the organ of the Illinois State Agricultural Society and of other Western Societies.

VOL. SECOND. 1842.

The matter is prepared expressly for the *Western Farmer*; one half to three fourths of it being original, and the remainder selected from *thirty three Agricultural papers*, (every one in the United States, that is known to us,) and a great variety of other exchange publications and scientific works. In the first volume we published 130 communications, from practical farmers all over the West: and it is expected this year, the paper being more extensively known, that we shall be able to give many more.

The second volume is commenced with *twelve pages*, and contains more matter than any other agricultural paper in the United States. It is expected the subscriptions will enable the U. A. S. to continue it in this manner; the object of the Society being not to make money, but to furnish Western Farmers with a paper adapted to their wants at the least cost at which it can be published. But should the expense of publication not be defrayed, the number of pages will be reduced to eight, though when subscriptions will warrant it, twelve pages will again be given.

Engravings equal to those in any other agricultural paper will be freely used.

TERMS—One dollar per annum, *invariably in advance*. Six copies sent to one post office for $5. To make it an object for agricultural Societies to offer this paper for premiums, 50 copies be sent for $40. Also 50 copies will be sent to a county for $40, when the subscriptions are obtained by one individual.

The first volume can be had in numbers at $1, or bound for $1 37.

AGENTS—Postmasters are respectfully requested to act as agents, and to remit names and money obtained by others. Any friend to agricultural improvement in the West, is requested to act as agent.

ADVERTISING—Yearly advertisers will be allowed the use of one square of 15 lines upon paying $8 00 in advance. For other advertisements, $1 50 will be charged for one square of 15 lines or under for the first insertion, $1 for the second. and seventy five cents for succeeding insertions.

Pedigree of stock, and descriptions of *patent machines and improvements* will be inserted in the body of the paper for $2,00 for a half column or less. For over half a column, $4 will be charged; over one column, $6, and so on. No communication, containing such information, will be inserted unless the money accompanies it.—Engravings must also be furnished the proprietor, when he wishes them used.

Postage must be paid on all communications. Direct to the Union Agriculturist, Chicago, Ills.

SHEETINGS.

NAHANT, Bristol, Family, Portsmouth, and Dover sheetings, cheap for cash.
E. A. CAMPBELL.

JUST RECEIVED—White, Green, Yellow, and Red FLANNELS; Plain and Plaid LINSEYS, Canton FLANNELS, &c. by
R. W. TAYLOR.
Oct. 30th, 1841.

Cassimeres and Satinetts

OF various colors and extra quality, selling cheaper than ever at the New Store
E. A. CAMPBELL.

SHAWLS.—Taglioni, merino, brocha, De Laine, Chenille, and plaid shawls, going cheap for cash at the *New Store*.
E. A. CAMPBELL.

COTTON YARN, wadding, batting, wicking and cotton twine, at
E. A. CAMPBELL'S.

FLOUR.

SUPERFINE FLOUR from Wyland's mill for sale by E. A. CAMPBELL.
May 6th '42. 44